

Husband: **GIUSEPPE MADDALENA (JOSEPH MATELENA)**

Born: 17 March 1854 Piedimonte d'Alife, Terra di Lavoro, Regno della Due Sicilie¹

Married: 15 July 1880 Piedimonte d'Alife, Terra di Lavoro, Regno d'Italia

Died: 2 August 1925 Trenton, Mercer County, New Jersey

Buried: *Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery*, Trenton, New Jersey

Father: GIOVANNI MADDALENA (6 April 1817 – <1880)

Mother: MARIA ROSA D'AMBROSA (10 July 1824 – >1880)

Wife: **MARIA (MARY) CONCETTA SACCO**

Born: 9 February 1861 Piedimonte d'Alife, Terra di Lavoro, Regno della Due Sicilie²

Died: 26 September 1943 Trenton, Mercer County, New Jersey

Buried: *Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery*, Trenton, New Jersey

Father: GAETANO SACCO (21 May 1831 – 1 April 1887)

Mother: MARIA GIUSEPPA DI MUCCIO (11 March 1829 to 1880 – 1887)

Issue: ³	Born:	Where: Provincia di Terra di Lavoro
		Regno d'Italia
1) EMILIA <i>MAMIE</i> MADDALENA	5 August 1881	Piedimonte d'Alife
2) GAETANINA <i>KATIE</i> MADDALENA	17 July 1884	Piedimonte d'Alife
3) DAVIDE ARTURO MADDALENA	22 March 1887	Piedimonte d'Alife
4) ALFONSO VINCENZO MADDALENA	1 August 1890	Piedimonte d'Alife ⁴
<hr/>		
		New York County, New York
5) MELI <i>JULIA</i> MARIA MADDALENA	3 April 1893	Manhattan, New York City
6) UMBERTO GIUSEPPE MADDALENA	5 February 1896	Manhattan, New York City
7) GIOVANNI MADDALENA	22 October 1901	Manhattan, New York City

Marriages had to be performed by civil authorities to be recognized as valid; a religious ceremony alone did not create a marriage according to the laws of the Kingdom of Italy. The Church registers of the *Basilica di Santa Maria Maggiore* and the *Chiesa di Ave Gratia Plena*, the MADDALENA and SACCO family congregations respectively, do not have a marriage record. Accordingly, all official copies of marriage records and extracts are for a civil ceremony. GIUSEPPE, 26, was an *operaio* or laborer and the son of the late GIOVANNI and MARIA ROSA D'AMBROSA who lives in Piedimonte. MARIA CONCETTA at 19 was a seamstress and the daughter of GAETANO and MARIA GIUSEPPE DI MUCCIO both living in Piedimonte. Both GIOVANNI and MARIA CONCETTA were born in Piedimonte. Their witnesses were GIROLAMO ORSINI and GASPARE CIVITILLO both civil servants who probably worked in the *Casa comunale*, the office in City Hall where the ceremony was done at 3 pm on Thursday, 15 July 1880.⁵

Fortune was at hand when I began researching my Italian ancestry. No one I asked had any idea of the location of our ancestors, save one person, JOHN MATELENA who also was intrigued by it as well. In a letter to the author, dated 7 May 1985, he wrote:

I remember them [JOSEPH and MARY MATELENA] telling us that they had emigrated from a small town in Italy, named Piedimonte d'Alife. (Recently in one of the local libraries I found the following info. about this town in "The Columbia Lippincott Gazetter [sic] of the World." Piedimonte d'Alife Population 5,997 1936 Caserta Province, Campania, S Italy at foot of the Apennines, S of Lago Di Matese, 20 mi north of Caserta. Rail terminal; paper & cotton mills, macaroni factory, hydroelectric power plant)

I vaguely remember my parents speaking about working in either the paper or cotton mills. I also recall my parents telling us that two of my fathers bro's went to S.A. [South America] I think the city was Rio De Janero. [Note: it was Buenos Aires]

There were three sisters, my mother MARY a sister PEPINA, and I think the others name was MARCELLINA, their maiden name was Saco.

One sister, PEPINA married a man named D'ALLESANDRO. They had two sons, one I know was named ADOLF. Mr. D'ALLESANDRO operated an exclusive custom made men's tailoring shop. The other sisters' husbands were employed by him as tailors.

AUNT MARCELLINA'S family lived in two homes in the Bronx, N.Y., one family was named COSENTINO and they lived at 918 E. 218 St., the other family was headed by ANTHONY DIMAIO at 943 E. 219 St.

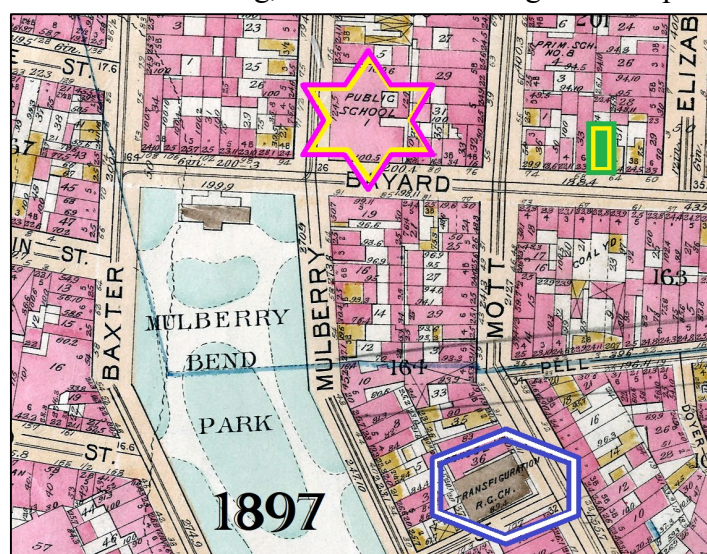
They were living on *via Sorgente*, which runs next to the *Basilicata di Santa Maria Maggiore* at the north end of town, when EMILIA was born in 1881 and Giuseppe, 23, was a *fabbro ferrera*, both translating as *blacksmith*. Three years later when GAETANINA was born, they were lived at 78 *via Annunziata*, a main thoroughfare and GIUSEPPE is a laborer while MARIA is *la donna di casa* or *the woman of the house*.⁶ They were back on *via Sorgente*, at number 12, by 1887 (DAVIDE's birth) and they were still there in 1890 (ALFONSO's birth). GIUSEPPE was a blacksmith according to birth certificates and this is the occupation listed on the ship's manifest and was the occupation their daughter JULIA remembered in later years in conversations with own children. She also remembered being told by her father that he sometimes shoed horses. The Caserta military authorities could find no record of military service for GIOVANNI when asked in 1998.

GIUSEPPE and MARIA left Piedimonte d'Alife in December 1892 and made their way to Naples where they boarded the Anchor Line's *S.S. California* on the 13th. MARIA was 6 months pregnant when she boarded and nearing 7 when she disembarked and the children ranged from 2 to 11. The 3,287 gross ton ship was built in 1872, measured 361.5 feet long and 40.5 feet at its widest, originally had one funnel and three masts (rigged for sail), iron construction, single screw and a speed of 13 knots. Prior to being rebuilt in 1881 there was accommodation for one hundred fifty 1st-class, eighty 2nd and seven hundred 3rd-class passengers which was increased to twelve hundred during the



rebuild. The single screw engine was replaced with twin screw engines and it was re-designated the *T.S.S. California*. A second funnel was added while the center mast was removed. 575 of the 658 passengers on this voyage were in 3rd-class. They were the only family from Piedimonte d'Alife on the ship, and GIUSEPPE's occupation is given as a *smith*. He and MARIA each brought one piece of baggage. While the ages are close on the *List of Passengers* they're not exact. 'GELSOMINA,' the oldest at eight-and-a-half years is assumed to be GAETANINA, as EMILIA, seven years and three months, is correctly named. DAVIDE follows as five years and three months, and, in the oddest turn, ALFONSO is listed as *ALFONSINA*, a one year, five month old infant girl! The family arrived at Ellis Island on 5 January 1893.⁷

They first moved to Manhattan's *Little Italy* where they lived at 66 Bayard Street. Three months after arriving, MARIA had a little girl on 3 April 1893. The birth certificate gives her



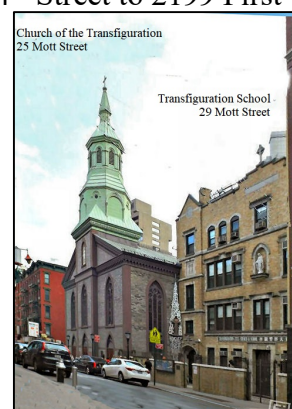
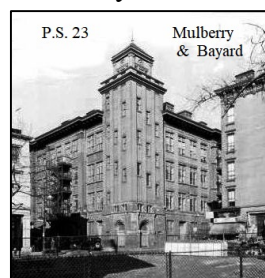
name as MARIA MADDALENA in one place and MELI MADDALENA in another.⁸ In 1894 the Sanborn map shows the street extending past Bowery to the Lower East Side, ending where Division Street meets Eldridge which nearly doubles its current length; now Baxter ends at Bowery. The area was notorious for its saloons and crime rate. Bayard Street had a notorious *tight house* where women danced with customers while wearing only neck-to-toe tights, and did more for their customers wearing less in the back rooms. Two nearby brothels were at 28

Bayard Street, run by CHARLES PRIEN, a gray-haired, Civil War veteran; and another two doors down was operated by RHODA SANFORD, a fifty-five year old *bottle-blond*. The area was within the old 11th Police Precinct with the station house at 105-107 Eldridge Street.

By 1895 GIUSEPPE and MARIA moved to another Italian section on the Upper Eastside; they were at 419 East 114th Street when their son Albert was born in February of that year. They also appear to have lived with MARIA's sisters PEPINA and ADELINA at 417 East 114th Street. In the 1896-97 New York City directory, JOSEPH is found as a *motorman*.⁹ As such he would have worked within the mass transit trolley system or with the elevated cars. JOSEPH was employed as a *buttonhole maker* in 1900, possibly by his brother-in-law NICOLA D'ALESSANDRO.¹⁰

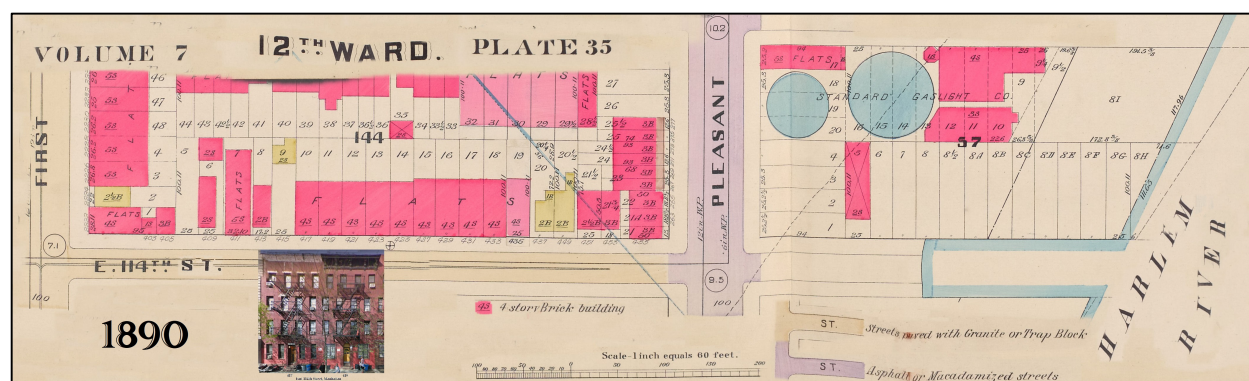
By October 1901 the MADDALENA family had moved from East 114th Street to 2199 First Avenue where their son JOHN was born. As their nineteen-year-old daughter EMILIA was living at this address in December 1900, it is likely the family had moved before EMILIA's wedding since it was unheard of to have a single daughter not living with her family until she married. As mentioned, their eldest daughters married the ACOLIA brothers, one in December 1900 and the other in February 1901.

It is likely MAMIE, DAVIDE, and KATIE went to *Public School 23* or *Transfiguration* (RC)



Parish School at 29 Mott Street while they lived on Bayard Street. *P.S. 23*, noted as *Public School No. 1* on the map above, opened in 1891 at the corner of Bayard and Mulberry with a student body allegedly speaking nearly 2 dozen languages. *Transfiguration* opened in 1832 as free school for children of immigrants. In the Manhattan City Directory, two grammar schools are listed on the Upper Eastside: *P.S. 85* at East 117th Street & First Avenue and *P.S. 57* at 176 East 115th Street. These are not reflected on the block maps of the city though which show *Grammar School No. 78* at East 119th Street & Pleasant Avenue and *Grammar School No. 83* on East 110th Street between 2nd & 3rd Avenues (now the *Luiz Munoz Rivera Elementary School* at 219 East 109th Street). Two Catholic schools were nearby: *Our Lady Queen of Angels* Catholic School (elementary) at 232 East 113th Street (which is indicated but not named on the map below) and *Saint Paul* (RC) School at 114 East 118th Street. *Queen of Angels* opened in 1886 with the school following in 1892; while the Church closed in 2007, the school remains open. *Saint Paul's* School opened in 1877 under the Sisters of Charity.

Two Italian festivals in Harlem that they undoubtedly participated in were the *Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel* on July 16th. The highlight is the parading of the statue of Our Lady of Mount Carmel wearing her \$8,000.00 robes of silk and jewels carried aloft while hoards pin money to it. A ritual has wax limbs being laid on the Church's altar. Then in August is the *Giglio di San Antonio* in August on 106th Street. A *Giglio* is a 75 to 85 foot wooden structure, covered with papier-mâché built to honor SAINT ANTONIO which functions as the parade's center-piece.

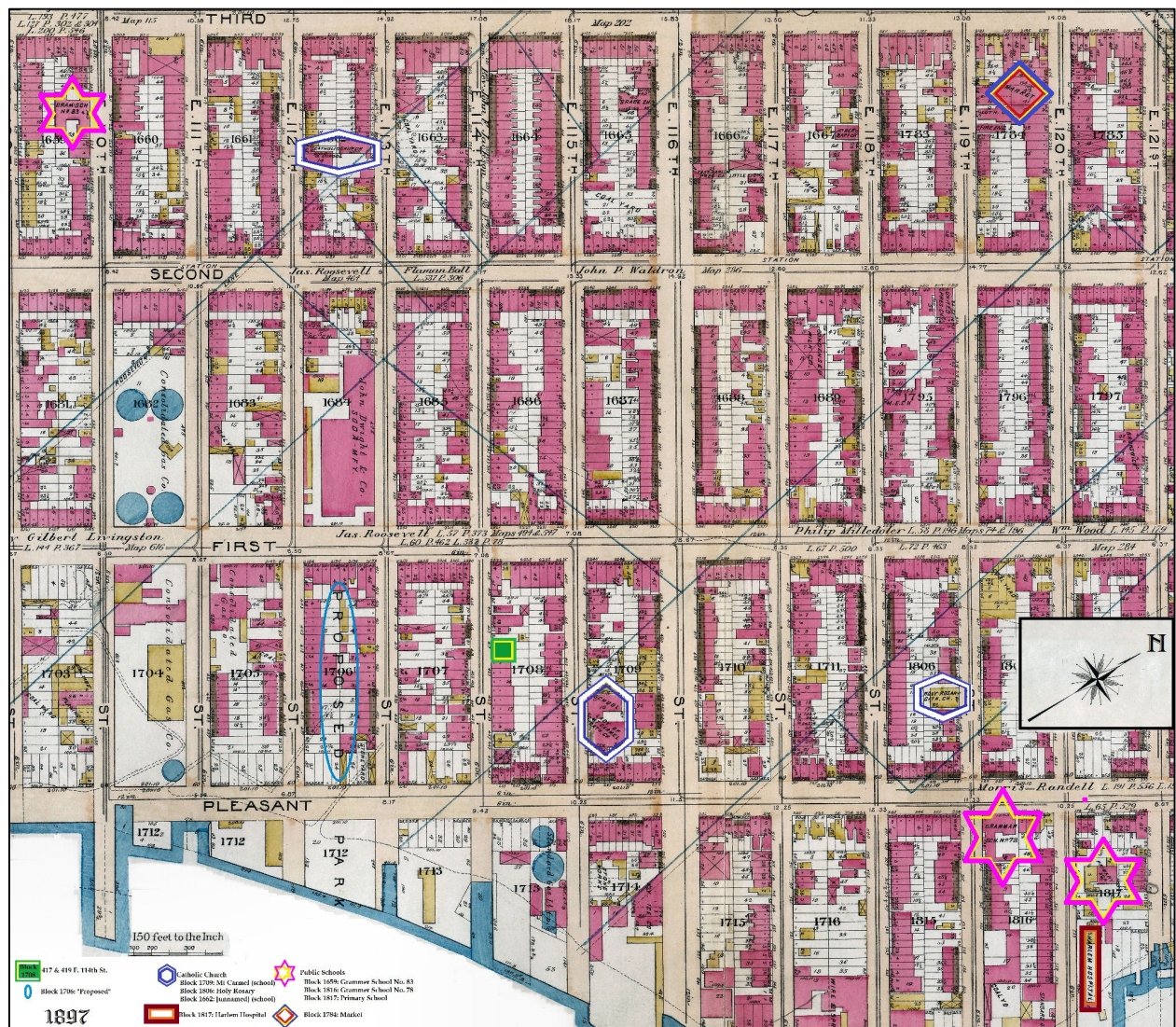


The next three sections concern families that are related to GIOVANNI and MARIA by blood or by marriage.

NICOLA D'ALESSANDO and GIUSEPPINA SACCO¹¹

GIUSEPPINA, born December 1869, left Italy in her early teens. What she did and where she lived is unknown at this time but she met and married NICOLA D'ALLESANDRO, born 16 June 1877, on 12 June 1898 and started a family. PEPINA became a naturalized citizen in 1900 at the *United States District Court for the Southern District of New York* in Manhattan and NICOLA followed suit in 1903. In the New York State Census of 1925 it was reported as being at the *Bronx Court* but a review of records found that he filed his Petition in 1903 at the *United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York* (Vol. 44, # 133). On 29 September 1899 CAMILLA D'ALLESANDRO was born to parents living at 419 East 114th Street.¹² By 1900 NICOLA and GIUSEPPINA owned the building at 417 East 114th Street which provided homes for 17 families including PEPINA's sisters MARIA MATELENA and ADELINA DE MAIO. NICOLA was a tailor, a

profession he would stay with the rest of his life. They moved to the adjoining building at 419 East 114th Street before 1905 which had 7 families, including ADELINA DE MAIO. NICOLA would later buy this building between 1915 and 1920. NICOLA first appears in the New York Telephone Directory in 1909 working at 2157 First Avenue. By 1910 they had had 7 children but only 2 were living; the names of 3 have been found. In 1910 and 1914 he was a tailor at 2306 First Avenue afterwards returning to the 2157 First Avenue address. In 1910 he briefly branched out into *paints* at 215 East 111th which may have been in conjunction with a neighbor at 421 East 114th Street, and possible relative, ALFONSO D'ALESSANDRO. Around 1922 the family moved to a single-family home at 264 East 205th Street in the Bronx. ALBERTO was a college student in 1925 and ADOLFO went into the engraving business. PEPINA died on 21 October 1925 at home and was buried 3 days later in the *Gate of Heaven Cemetery*. NICOLA, with son ADOLFO, moved to 815 East 181st Street which he rented for \$120.00 a month. In 1930 his 32-year-old French niece HENRIETTA MONTGUILBY, a *designer*, was living with her uncle and cousin where she was a dressmaker. (See biography of GAETANO SACCO and MARIA GIUSEPPA DI MUCCIO for additional



information.)

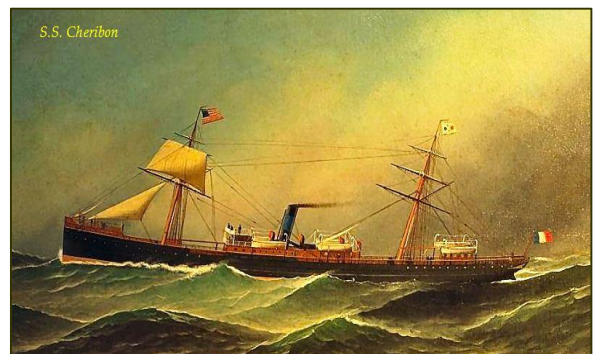
The 1897 map above shows that *Our Lady of Mount Carmel* was the nearest Catholic Church and *Grammar School No. 78* at East 119th Street and Pleasant Avenue was the closest public school. The block north of that was the location of the *Primary School* and *Harlem Hospital*. The nearest designated *Market* was some distance, being on East 120th Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenues though there were undoubtedly many small groceries and markets within a block of their home.

PIETRO DE MAIO and ADELINA SACCO

ROSARIA ADELINA SACCO married PIETRO DE MAIO on 15 June 1874 in Piedimonte d'Alife. PIETRO was a 23-year-old barber from the *quartiere Porto* in Naples. The records give a range from 1881 to 1893 for when they left Italy. They emigrated probably in the early 1890s as all 6 of their children were born in New York. A ROSINA DE MAJO was born 1 February 1897 and an ANTONIO DE MAIO was born 24 May 1899 to parents living at 419 East 114th Street; one or both were probably their children but their birth certificates have not been looked at. Once in the city, they lived in the same building as ADELINA'S sister PEPINA D'ALESSANDRO at 417 East 114th Street in 1900, with their sister MARIA MADDALENA, and at 419 East 114th Street by 1905. PIETRO became a shoemaker once in Manhattan which he stayed with until his death between 1915 and 1920. Their son ANTHONY was a men's tailor who bought a house in the Bronx at 943 East 219th Street where he moved not only his wife and children but his mother, and his siblings MARGARET and CHARLES. MARGARET was born 9 November 1903 and went into bookbinding and CHARLES went into printing. Their brother JAMES, formerly VINCENZO, who was born 14 February 1901, also went into printing and lived at 927 East 219th Street with his wife.¹³ (See biography of GAETANO SACCO and MARIA GIUSEPPA DI MUCCIO for additional information.)

Famiglia di RAFAELE ACOLIA

Living nearby was the family of MARIA ANTONIA DIMURO and RAFAELE ACOLIA at 2164 Second Avenue. RAFAELE was a shoemaker as were his sons before moving to Trenton. They had 6 children, 5 made the trans-Atlantic move. RAFAELE was born in Atella, Potenza, Italy on 2 February 1848. He and his 12 year old son ANTONIO arrived in New York aboard the S.S. *Cheribon* on 16 October 1886.¹⁴ This was her first



New York voyage and the only one to stop at Algiers. The ship left Marseilles on 17 September 1886, headed to Naples and Algiers before embarking for New York. His son MICHELE was born on 16 January 1887, after RAFAELE left Atella. RAFAELE must have returned to Atella in 1890 since MARIA was pregnant with a daughter for most of 1891. MICHELE would meet his father again in Manhattan in 1897 when he was 10. Three ACOLIA marriages would affect the MADDALENA family: GIUSEPPE and ANTHONY, sons of RAFAELE, became sons-in-law to GIUSEPPE and MARIA when they married their two eldest girls. RAFAELE'S daughter ROSINA married Trenton-native VINCENZO CAREVALO, which could have been the link that introduced the MADDALENA family to Trenton. As there is no evidence that VINCENZO and ROSINA actually

lived in Trenton, opting for Manhattan at first, and then moving out of the city at a later date, this seems an unlikely way for them to learn of Trenton. MARIA joined her husband and children sometime after the birth of GIULIETTA in November 1891 but she died before 1900.

The widowed RAFAELE ACOLIA is the head of a household in 1900 that included his sons ANTONIO, 26, GIUSEPPE, 24, and MICHELE, 13, a daughter ROSIE, 20, and his nephews GIUSEPPE H. ACOLIA, 25 and LUIGI ACOLIA, 16.¹⁵ It is not known where his daughter GIULIETTA was at this time. On 11 June 1900 his daughter ROSINA married VINCENZO CAREVALO, possibly of Trenton, New Jersey. He was born in 1875 to VITO CAREVALO and *GINLIA BARRIS*.¹⁶ ROSINA was living with or next to the family at 2166 Second Avenue and the marriage was performed by ALDERMAN JAMES J. SMITH of 283 Monroe Street.¹⁷ They had a son VINCENZO on 5 October 1906; he died 30 May 1991 in Stonington, New London County, Connecticut. ROSINA died 19 September 1938 in Saratoga, Kings County, New York. On 2 December 1900 ANTONIO ACOLIA (25 years old, from Atella, Italy) son of RAFAELE ACOLIA and MARIA ANTONIA DIMURO, married the MADDALENA'S eldest daughter EMILIA.¹⁸ Three months later GIUSEPPE ACOLIA (born March 1876, Atella, Italy) another son of RAFAELE and MARIA married GIUSEPPE and MARIA'S second eldest daughter GAETANINA on 22 February 1901 in New York City.

RAFAELE moved to Trenton sometime in the following decade. Once in Trenton, his teenage daughter GIULIETTA ACOLIA, now *JULIA*, reappears. JULIA married ANGELO M. CRISTIANI (CHRISTIAN) in December 1909; he was born c1880, a barber. Their home in 1910 was 565 North Clinton Street and in 1930 at 34 Sherman Way, both in Trenton. They had five children: JOSEPHINE (1912), JOSEPH (1916), RALPH (1915), ANTOINETTE (1918) and ANTHONY (1921).¹⁹ ANGELO died 4 January 1965 and JULIA on 2 May 1974; both were buried in *Saint Mary's Cemetery*.²⁰ RAFAELE ACOLIA died in Trenton on 25 November 1926 and was buried in *Holy Sepulchre Cemetery* in Trenton. His obituary does not mention his daughter ROSINA CAREVALO; his sons JOSEPH and MICHAEL and his daughter JULIA CHRISTIANO (*sic*) are named as his survivors.²¹ ROSINA was living in New York when her father passed away. His headstone in *Greenwood Cemetery* is carved RALPH ACOLIA, 1848 – 1921; it is not known why the year of death is 5 years earlier than it should be.

THE ROAD TO TRENTON

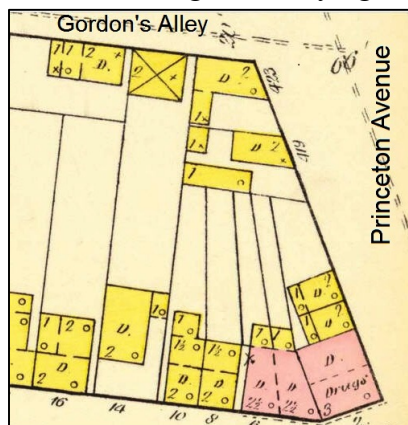
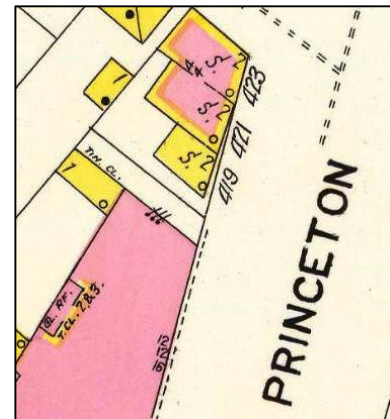
They decided to move to Trenton, Mercer County, New Jersey shortly after the birth of JOHN in 1901, definitely no later than November 1902. They made the oldest of Trenton's Italian neighborhoods which was near the Battle Monument their home. Many families of Italian descent moved here first, before moving to the more affluent Italian neighborhoods in Chambersburg and North Trenton. This section of town saw the first kindergarten classes, also known as Reception Grade, offered in the area during 1901 at 109 Butler Street. This "Italian section" was soon hit by a smallpox epidemic which forced the kindergarten to relocate to East Trenton Presbyterian Chapel in January 1902.²²

They moved to 419 Princeton Avenue between Pennington and Gordon Avenues, which is where JOSEPH is first found in the 1903 Trenton City directory as an ironworker.²³ Their son DAVIDE died from injuries he received in May 1903 when he fell under a moving locomotive he was trying to board; more details are in his section. JOSEPH applied for citizenship status, signing his Declaration of Intentions on 6 November 1903. He spelled his surname *MADELENA* and gives the 419 Princeton Avenue address as his home.²⁴ They claimed to have purchased a 7-room frame house and lot at 13 Fountain Avenue, just a few blocks away, sometime shortly after this for \$3300.00, with an \$1800.00 mortgage.²⁵ However, a review of County property records has

not turned up any supporting documents. The family did have use of the house for quite a number of years but the first mention of it in records pertaining to the MATELENA'S is not until 1922 when their son ALBERT lived there with his wife DOROTHY supposedly paying his parents \$45.00 a month. They moved out in 1924 but seem to have kept renting the place as in 1925 and 1926 ALBERT rented the upstairs to his younger brother JOHN and his wife JOSEPHINE. The three-story brick building was built in 1891 and is not found in the 1930 Federal Census. The house next door at 15 Fountain Avenue was also a MATELENA home – daughter JULIA was there in 1924 and son FRANK occupied it in 1928 and 1929.

By 1905 JOSEPH and MARY were running a small Italian grocery store and fruit stand out of the front of 419 Princeton Avenue which they continued to do until 1907. In 1890 the lot is shown as holding 3 separate buildings (*left*): a two-story structure fronting on Princeton and two single story structures in the rear, one presumably being an outhouse. Only the two-story street front structure is shown on the 1908 Sanford fire maps. In the 1906 city directory JOSEPH is listed as a laborer, but returns in 1907 as a produce dealer. During this same time the ACOLIA family lived nearby. Living next door at 421 Princeton was MICHAEL ACOLIA, a barber and on the corner at Gordon's Alley, were their daughter KATIE, her husband JOSEPH ACOLIA, and their three children: ETTA, RAFAELE, and ROSIE. JOSEPH, a shoemaker, owned the building on the corner, 423 Princeton Avenue.²⁶ Their father, RAFAELE ACOLIA, was up the street making shoes at 514 Princeton Avenue. Their daughter MAMIE and her husband ANTONIO ACOLIA, another son of RAFAELE, lived at 1215 South Clinton Avenue while he worked, as a shoemaker, just down the street at 1204 South Clinton Avenue.²⁷

JOSEPH and MARY moved into the 421 Princeton Avenue building in 1907. Trenton property records conflict with the Sanford fire maps on the 421 Princeton Avenue building. The 1890 Sanford map shows an empty lot between 419 and 423 (*left*) while Trenton property records list the building as a two-story frame building with two rooms on each floor built in 1861. Why the building does not appear on the 1890 map is not known but the building was definitely there. It measured 14.28 X 38 feet and had 1092 square feet. The next set of Sanborn fire maps (*right*) are from 1908 and they show the building which is described as having two rooms on the first floor, one being the produce market, and two rooms on the second floor; fire maps show there to be a doorway on the second floor that connected 421 and 423 Princeton. There was no heat, other than the stove, and no indoor bathroom though no outlying building is shown on maps. It had a



flat tin roof that must have been noisy during rain.²⁸ The 419 Princeton Avenue building was probably similar in structure, smaller in size, and in worse condition as it had been torn down between 1910 and 1915. They were first listed as *confectioners* then produce dealers and they continued to be listed as such until 1925. MICHAEL and ANTHONY ACOLIA appear at 423 Princeton Avenue as a barber and a shoemaker respectfully.²⁹ MICHAEL ACOLIA, *the well known barber of 28 Chapel Avenue* married MARY SISTI. She was a neighbor and the daughter of yet another shoemaker. She lived at 429 Princeton Avenue with her parents ANTONIO and MARIA SISTI

and several siblings. They were married on the 11th of June 1911 at Saint Joachim's Roman Catholic Church. Participating in the service was the RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR POZZI, Miss MILLIE COMMUNI as maid-of-honor, and *a cousin of the bridegroom*, ANTHONY ACOLIA, as best-man. After marrying they lived with the bride's family at first.³⁰ According to the 1905 census referenced above, there was an 11-year age difference between them with MICHAEL being 26 and MARY just 15.

Trenton also had several *feste* that celebrated the Italian heritage. The two largest were:

- *Feste di San Giuseppe*: "In Trenton, the *Feast of Saint Joseph* celebrated every March 19th, manifested itself in the creation of a "*tavola di San Giuseppe*," or *Saint Joseph's Table*. This table, set by individual families as thanks for answering a prayer in times of crisis, consisted of exotic vegetables, fruits, flowers, and candles. Also integral to the table were specially baked breads by a local bakery in various forms such as *Saint Joseph's Bread*, *Saint Joseph's Staff*, *Baby Jesus*, and *The Madonna*."³¹
- *Feast of Lights*: The Società di San Felese of New Jersey, sponsor of the *Feast of San Rocco* in Manhattan, was a driving force behind the founding of a Roman Catholic Church for Trenton's growing Italian community: Saint Joachim's in Chambersburg. In 2005 this Church was merged with the Church of the Immaculate Conception and renamed Our Lady of the Angels Parish. Saint Joachim's was the Church affiliated with the *Festival of Lights*. Also known as the *Feast of the Madonna* and the *Feast of Lights*, the street celebration was first held on August 15th, the *Feast of the Assumption*, in 1906. The parade, the *Procession of the Madonna*, began at the Church with the wooden statue of the Blessed Mother followed by a huge rosary carried by the "women of the Fraternity of Saint Clare."

These have been supplanted by Trenton's annual Italian Heritage festival.

Saint Mary's Cathedral, nearby on Warren Street, operated the Cathedral School which included Cathedral High School. The children attended here as three are found on the monthly Honor Roll lists published in the local newspaper. JULIA is on the Honor Roll during 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades in 1906 through 1910; ALBERT during the same years for 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th grades; and JOHN from 1909 through 1912 for Reception grade, 1st, 2nd and 4th grades. JOHN soon transferred to Joseph Wood Public School where he is made the 8th grade honor roll in 1916.³²

On 19 October 1909 JOSEPH joined the Woodmen of the World, a mutual benefit organization, as JOSEPH MADELENA. Around this time his health began to deteriorate and he was diagnosed with diabetes.

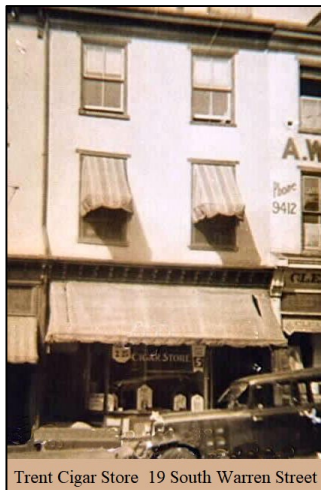
By 1912, the 421 Princeton Avenue property was owned by KATIE and her husband JOSEPH ACOLIA (ALBERT MATELENA's Veteran's Administration records state that his sister EMILIA owned the property) who leased it to JOSEPH and MARY. The lease was dated 17 September 1912, began the 1st of October, and ran for three years. It was recorded with Mercer County on 4 November 1912.³³ Monthly rent was \$18.00 and JOSEPH and MARY could transfer the lease of *the stone and dwelling house* to any other party of good reputation, for same purpose and business as it is now used, but to one family only, which is not permitted to keep boarders. JOSEPH bought the 5-room frame house from KATIE and JOSEPH on 3 December 1914 for \$1850.00, assuming the balance of \$1250.00 still owed on their mortgage.³⁴ The 1915 State Census shows that JOSEPH is still not naturalized and working as a shopkeeper while MARY is a housewife. Their daughter JULIA is a saleslady, son ALBERT (enumerated as ROBERT) is a barber and son JOHN a student at Joseph Wood Public school on Academy Street between Broad and

Montgomery. MICHAEL and MARIE ACOLIA are next door at 423 Princeton Avenue where MICHAEL ran his barbershop.³⁵ They had a daughter MARIE or AMELIA R. (born 1912) and a son MICHAEL R., JUNIOR (born 1914) who moved to Riverside, CA. They were living across the street from the barbershop in 1930 at 416 Princeton Avenue.³⁶ They returned to 423 and, in fact, MICHAEL and MARIE ACOLIA would be living there when MICHAEL died on 9 February 1957; he was buried in *Saint Mary's Cemetery*.³⁷

After years of work in the grocery MARIA was suffering from *rheumatism and lumbago*. Their children helped them financially, especially ALBERT, as well as working in their store. JOSEPH and MARY used Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit as their bank.³⁸

JOSEPH'S health continued to deteriorate and he died of kidney disease, a complication of his diabetes, on 2 August 1925. Requiem High Mass was at Saint Mary's Cathedral on 4 August 1925. His obituary states he was a member of *Woodsmen of the World*. It lists his six surviving children, three brothers and one sister: MARSHALL of West Haven, Connecticut, LOUIS and MICHAEL of Buenos Aires, South America and MRS. CONCETTA DEGNI of Italy; and *twenty grandchildren*.³⁹ He was buried in Section I of *Saint Mary's Cemetery*, Trenton.

After JOSEPH'S death, MARY continued to run the store for a couple of years but didn't live there any longer. She may have moved in with her son ALBERT at 851 Spruce Street around 1927, but she was living next door at 853 Spruce Street with PHILOMENA PACE, another 60-something Italian widow.⁴⁰ PHILOMENA owned both properties. The family tried to rent the building for \$35.00 a month towards the end of 1928, with JULIA DEFILLIPS being the person to contact.⁴¹ FRANK took over the produce market by 1928,⁴² with ALBERT getting involved in 1929. She probably helped around the store over the next few years. In the 1930 telephone directory, MARY is shown at 421 Princeton Avenue with two phone numbers: 6477 and 2-5743.⁴³ In an amusing turn, she started running the Trent Cigar Store at 19 South Warren Street in 1935 and continued to do so in 1936.⁴⁴ Owned by JAMES WILSON, the building was built in 1861 and the photo of it taken on 12 August 1936 may have had MARY working inside. In perhaps a revealing letter years later, this address is listed as one of the known book-making joints in the city.⁴⁵ Pinpointing the cigar store has proved problematic as the city directories give its address as 19 North Warren Street (1932, 1933, 1935, 1936 & 1938) and 19 South Warren Street (1934). In 1935 and 1936 MARY is listed under Cigars and Tobacco at 19 South Warren Street while the Trent Cigar Store is at 19 North Warren Street. When the owner of 851 Spruce Street lost that property to foreclosure MARY moved with ALBERT to 22 Cavell Avenue in August 1937. It was at this time that the family gave up running a produce market. During 1932 and 1933 ALBERT ran a restaurant there. During 1935 PETER SOLAGARAS rented the building and ran a restaurant there; it was vacant in 1936; and FRANK DESTEFANO had a bookstore there in 1938.⁴⁶



A devout Catholic, MARY attended mass at Saint Mary's Cathedral every Sunday. She walked with her granddaughter ALBERTA the short distance between their home on Cavell Avenue and the North Warren Street Cathedral.⁴⁷ She was knocked down and by the "HILL" brothers who were playing basketball on 20 May 1943. She never recovered from the resulting fractured hip and died on 26 September 1943. She was buried in *Saint Mary's Cemetery*, next to her husband.⁴⁸ Her obituary in the *Trenton Times*, 27 September 1943, states she died as a result of a fractured hip, when, seventeen weeks earlier, she had been knocked down by a group of children playing

ball. It mentions 3 sons, 2 daughters, and 23 *grandchildren and 19 great-grandchildren*. No probate records for JOSEPH or MARY were filed.

The 421 Princeton Avenue property was forfeited due to unpaid taxes on 14 December 1945.⁴⁹ Ten years earlier the property had been designated as being in *bad* condition and it needed a large amount of work.⁵⁰ Most likely, the MATELENA heirs tried to sell the property without success and decided to let the City of Trenton take the property. It stood vacant through 1946 and was subsequently sold to ALEX GOLEMBREWSKI who made several improvements to the building. PETER J. ROSETTY opened a record store there by 1948 and sold it in 1955 or 1956 when the store became The Ace Record Shop. Ace operated there until it was destroyed by fire in the early 1960s. Next door at 423, formerly ACOLIA's Barbershop, the building was condemned and both structures razed.⁵¹ The record store relocated nearby at 435 Princeton Avenue.

Issue:⁵²

- 1) EMILIA "MAMIE" MATELENA: birth year is sometimes given as 1880, but her birth record states 5 August 1881. She worked as a tobacco stripper in 1900. She married ANTONIO ACOLIA (born circa 1875), son of RAFAELE and MARIA on 2 December 1900. EMILIA was living at 2197 First Avenue and ANTONIO at 307 East 111th Street. Witnesses were GIOVANNI and LUCIA SESSA and the ceremony was performed by the Roman Catholic Priest JOSEPH TRANSERICI of 447 East 115th Street.⁵³ While not definite, FATHER TRANSERICI was probably affiliated with the Our Lady of Mount Carmel Roman Catholic Church, located at 448 East 116th Street as the two structures would be adjacent in the back of the properties. They probably moved to Trenton when both sets of parents did in 1902. By 1907 they bought a house at 1215 South Clinton Avenue where MAMIE was still living in 1938. ANTONIO was a shoemaker and had his own shop at 1204 South Clinton Avenue.⁵⁴ That he was well-known is indicated by the following item reported on 26 January 1913 in the *Trenton Evening Times*: "*ANTHONY ACOLIA... of South Clinton Avenue, visited friends in Lambertville Sunday.*"⁵⁵ In 1915, ANTONIO and MAMIE are found in the eleventh ward with their four sons attending Franklin Public School.⁵⁶ ANTONIO was involved with Kent Camp No. 49 of the *Woodmen of the World*; the picture is from an article in the *Trenton Evening Times* about their Fourth Annual Ball held on Thursday, 28 October 1915.⁵⁷

In the 1915 state census another ANTONIO ACOLIA is found at 1127 South Clinton Street. Born in Italy in February 1884, he emigrated in 1901 and was a barber. His wife CARMELA was born in July 1894 in Italy; she emigrated in 1897. They had two children: JOSEPH, born June 1912 and MARY, born December 1914. This may be the nephew that was living with RAFAELE in Manhattan in 1900.

ANTONIO emigrated in 1886, according to the 1920 census, and both were still aliens.⁵⁸ ANTONIO was a member of several fraternal organizations: Sons of Italy post 71, Woodmen of the World post 49, the International Order of Odd Fellows, the Masons and the Shriners. He died from a sudden heart attack on 30 December 1921 and was buried in *Greenwood Cemetery*.⁵⁹ His father RALPH was buried in the same cemetery in 1926. In the 1924 through 1938 Trenton city directories MAMIE ACOLIA, widow of ANTONIO, is found at 1215 South Clinton with her son RAFFAEL ACOLIA as book-keeper, and FRANK and JOSEPH ACOLIA are clerks.⁶⁰ MAMIE married



again to ANTHONY PITTARO before 1930. In the Federal Census of that year MAMIE PITTARO is shown living with her sons FRANK, JOSEPH and JOHN ACOLIA at 418 Norway Avenue in Hamilton Township.⁶¹ In 1940 MAMIE PITTARO, 56, married is found as head of a household numbering just 1 at 1215 South Clinton; also at this address is her son JOSEPH who is similarly listed.⁶² Meanwhile, at 239 Butler Avenue is the married ANTHONY PITTARO, 63, living there without his wife. When the family forfeited the 421 Princeton Avenue property to the City of Trenton in 1945, all of JOSEPH and MARY'S living heirs including *AMELIA PITARO and ANTHONY PITARO, her husband* were listed.⁶³ Beginning in 1948 ANTHONY is found in city directories with *ROSE* who is his wife according to the convention used in the directories. *Mrs. AMELIA C. PITTARO* lives at 1215 South Clinton Street in the 1948 city directory.⁶⁴ EMILIA was living at 412 Grand Street when she took ill in August 1962. She died 17 September 1962 and was buried with her first husband in *Greenwood Cemetery*. Her obituary is headlined *MRS. AMELIA ACOLIA* and states she is the *wife of ANTHONY ACOLIA* – there is no reference to her second husband.⁶⁵ In the cemetery there is a large marker with both of their names and those of their son JOHN and his wife JULIA as well as a second stone with only ANTONIO'S name.

- a) RALPH ACOLIA: born 5 September 1901 (certificate 16085), a barber in 1920, married GRACE CELLA (b. 1903), daughter of PASQUALE and CARMELA, on 11 August 1923 at Immanuel Presbyterian Church; they first lived with GRACE'S parents at 345 Hamilton Avenue for several years. Still at this address in 1930, RALPH was a warehouseman for an oil company.⁶⁶ They moved to Bordentown, New Jersey in 1957. RALPH died 17 April 1987 and GRACE died 25 July 1991; both buried at *Greenwood Cemetery*.
 - i) GEORGE R. ACOLIA: born 28 May 1924. He had completed one year of college and was employed as a shipping and receiving clerk at the time of his enlistment in the US Army as a Private on 22 May 1943; he served from 5 June 1943 to 14 January 1946. Wife: CAMILLE A. PLUMLEY, married September 1963; an earlier marriage of GEORGE R. ACOLIA and ROSELLA R. SALVATORE occurred in October 1950 but it is not certain if this was the same GEORGE. They lived at 51 Beechwood, Washington Township, New Jersey. He died 15 February 2004.
 - (1) GEORGE (name given as GEOFFREY in mother's obituary?) D. ACOLIA: may have married LESLIE D. TILHOU in July 1976. Lived at 48 Hinkle Drive in Bordentown.
 - (a) HEATHER ACOLIA: living in Virginia Beach, VA in 1991
- b) JOSEPH ACOLIA: born 19 November 1904. In 1930 he was living with his brother FRANK on Norway Avenue and working at a roller bearing company. He and his wife were living at the 1215 South Clinton Avenue address of his mother for several years in the 1930s through 1948 when he is found with his wife ANGELINA (b. 1912). They moved to 210 Samdin Boulevard, Trenton. JOSEPH died 26 December 1982 and was buried in *Greenwood Cemetery*.
 - i) AMELIA ACOLIA: born 14 May 1936. Married JOHN TUSILLO in September 1957; owned Jerry's Restaurant in Trenton at Kuser Road and Hamilton Avenue in the 1990s,
 - ii) LUCY ACOLIA: married PETER P. VERDI in August 1966 and lived in Chambersburg section of Trenton.
- c) FRANK ACOLIA: born 8 January 1906. Married ISABEL (b. 2 June 1907) circa 1930. They lived at 418 Norway Avenue in Hamilton Township where he managed a dry goods store and his wife was the book keeper as found in the 1930 Federal Census referenced

previously. They moved to 581 Hutchinson Street by 1940 and they remained at this address through 1955 at least.⁶⁷ ISABEL died April 1986 in Trenton followed by FRANK on 9 September 1987; buried in *Greenwood Cemetery*.

- i) JAMES ACOLIA: Owned 3 Sunoco Gas stations in Trenton: one at Sullivan Way & Route 29, one on South Broad Street across from McDonald's and the third on East State Street Extension. 4 sons:
 - (1) JAMES ACOLIA, JUNIOR: born 1969
 - (2) JEFF ACOLIA: born 1970
 - (3) RICH ACOLIA: born 1971
 - (4) RANDY ACOLIA: born 1973
 - d) JOHN G. ACOLIA: born 9 September 1909. In 1930 he was living with his brother FRANK on Norway Avenue and working as a shipping clerk in the dry goods store managed by his brother. He was still working as a department store clerk in 1940 but was living at 1724 South Clinton Street.⁶⁸ He married JULIA CARTER in 1932 and both died in 1977; JOHN on 17 October in Trenton; both are buried in *Greenwood Cemetery* with his parents.
 - i) DONALD G. ACOLIA: TCHS class of 1965; Sergeant in U.S. Air Force served in Vietnam; employed at U.S. Steel and Stroehman Bakery. Married to LINDA LONG in 1968 and lived at 41 Thoreau Road, Trenton. DONALD died 5 July 2005 and was entombed at Saint Mary's Mausoleum, Trenton.
 - (1) DEBBIE ACOLIA: married MICHAEL BRYNER; Smithfield, NC.
 - (a) DALTON BRYNER
 - (2) MICHELE ACOLIA
 - (a) NICOLE CRAVER
 - (b) GEMMA KING
 - (3) MARK ACOLIA: engaged to marry CHRISTI GERVASIO in 2005.
- 2) GAETANINA "KATIE" MATELENA: she was born as GAETANINA MADDALENA on 17 July 1884. GAETANINA is the diminutive, feminine form of GAETANO and roughly translates as *the little gal from Gaeta*, an important port city but suitable as a first name. The abbreviated GAETE is, phonetically, not too dissimilar from KATIE. She was employed as a tobacco stripper like her sister EMILIA. She married GIUSEPPE ACOLIA (born March 1876 in Atella, Italy) son of MARIA and RAFAELE ACOLIA, on 22 February 1901 in New York City. GIUSEPPE's brother ANTONIO had married GAETANINA's sister EMILIA three months earlier. They moved to Trenton where they lived with GIUSEPPE's brother, MICHELE ACOLIA, at 423 Princeton Avenue. In 1904 the Americanized JOSEPH ACOLIA filed his Petition for Naturalization in Mercer County.⁶⁹ In 1908 JOSEPH is at this address selling cigars.⁷⁰ They purchased the 421 Princeton Avenue property from ALFRED REED on 8 June 1912 with a \$1500.00 mortgage.⁷¹ They leased this property to KATIE's parents in November 1912 and subsequently sold to them in 1914 as mentioned above. They continued to live at the 423 address and by 1910 JOSEPH ran his own shoe shop.⁷² By 1920 they were living in a rented house at 9 Barbara Street. The September 1923 birth certificate for their son ALBERT gives the total number of children as 12, with 11 living but the tally below names 13 children. This discrepancy can be explained the following: their daughter ROSA, who died as an infant in 1905, was overlooked while their son MICHAEL, who was enumerated in the 1910 census but not the one in 1920, had, in fact, died before 1920. In a 1924 record JOSEPH is mentioned as being *feeble minded*.⁷³ As explained to this author, JOSEPH's brother MICHELE had made a hole in the

floor of the barbershop but did not properly protect it and JOSEPH fell through and was severely injured; this probably had occurred shortly before the 1924 record was created as JOSEPH is noted as being a shoemaker in September 1923. 1920 census returns state that he came to the United States in 1888 and was naturalized in 1904, while KATIE, 34 years old, came over in 1890 and became a citizen along with her husband in 1904.⁷⁴ They moved to 8 Vine Street, just off Princeton Avenue and 3 blocks north of Southard Street, where the family became members of the congregation of Saint James Roman Catholic Church, a block north on East Paul Avenue. KATIE died there on 14 March 1928 from pulmonary tuberculosis; she had been under the care of a DOCTOR R. HOWE, 683 Princeton Avenue, since 6 July 1925. Her obituary appeared in the *Trenton State Gazette* on 15 March, giving her age as 42, listed her survivors as *her husband and six sons, ANTHONY, JOSEPH, BENJAMIN, DAVID and ALBERT ACOLIA; five daughters, MRS. ETTA IERO, MRS. RAE LAUTERIO, MRS. ROSE BOFONTE and JULIA and FLORENCE ACOLIA; three brothers, FRANK, ALBERT and JOHN MATELENA, all of this city; two sisters, MRS. MAMIE ACOLIA and MRS. JULIA DE FILLIPPI, of Trenton; and four grandchildren...* The funeral was conducted from their residence and she was buried in the same plot as her father in *Saint Mary's Cemetery*.⁷⁵

JOSEPH, a fifty-year-old shoemaker, is found living on the next street at 4 Chase Court, a small thoroughfare between East Paul and Vine, near Brunswick Avenue when the 1930 census taker was there on 12 April. Two of his children are with him: BENJAMIN, 15 and working in a pottery factory and JULIA, 17 as the homemaker.⁷⁶ Next door was his daughter ROSE. Just 17 days later JOSEPH died (29 April 1930). He was buried in *Saint Mary's Cemetery* but not in the same plot as his wife, which had two vacant graves remaining. Instead he was buried across the lane from his wife. His grave is next to that of SANTO IERO who died 23 January 1934; SANTO was the father of ANTHONY J. IERO.⁷⁷ Three explanations offered fail when confronted with the facts. *First, there was room in the IERO plot.* It is not known when the IERO plot was purchased as only SANTO's grave seems to be there; SANTO died four years after JOSEPH and it is unlikely that this plot had been purchased years before it was needed. *Second, it was done for financial reasons.* The MATELENA plot was purchased 5 years earlier and the cost to bury in an existing family plot is less expensive than the cost to buy a separate plot and be buried there. *Third, and this is the only plausible reason, was that the position chosen for the upright gravestone for JOSEPH MATELENA required the removal of the MATELENA headstone, and its cement base before gaining access the grave.* This cost plus the cost to reset the stone could be a factor. Except ... there were two empty graves in 1930; either one could have been used. The layout of the plot is uncertain – it looks like 2 rows of 2 but it could be 4 in a row and the positioning of the headstones for the plot and those around it do not help when trying to determine the layout, it could be that the grave next to JOSEPH was being reserved for MARY and the one next to KATIE was the one blocked by the gravestone. If this is true, then it must also be true that the MATELENA headstone was not positioned to indicate where JOSEPH and MARY were buried within the 4-grave plot. There remains an empty grave in the MATELENA plot.⁷⁸ KATIE has a small marker inscribed *MOTHER* while, across the lane, JOSEPH has an identical marker that is inscribed *FATHER*; neither one has names or dates (as far as I recall).

- a) ANTONIA MARIA "ETTA" ACOLIA: born 8 December 1901. In 1920 she was still at home and working as a *floor lady* for a pottery company. She married ANTHONY J. IERO (born 14 October 1898) in 1921. They stayed in the neighborhood with city directories giving the following addresses: 42 Vine Street (1922), 318 North Broad Street (1924, same

address as ALBERT and DOROTHY MATELENA in 1922), 312 North Broad Street (1925), 671 Southard Street (1926), 108 Vine Street (1927), 106 Vine Street (1929) where they stayed until the mid-1940s at least.⁷⁹ ANTHONY died August 1971 in Ewing Township where they lived. In 1983 ETTA was living in Lawrenceville when her sister RAE died. ETTA was living with her son ANTHONY when she died on 3 November 1988; she was buried in *Saint Mary's Cemetery*.

- i) FRANK J. IERO: born October 1921; married LILLIAN E. STANKIEWICZ, (born 10 July 1924) daughter of FRANK STANKIEWICZ and LOUISE M. NAWROCIK of 65 Annabelle Avenue in December 1946 at Holy Cross Church. The event was a true family affair: FRANK's brother ANTHONY was Best Man, four ushers were FRANK's cousins FRANK J. and JOSEPH IERO of Hazelton, Pennsylvania, BENJAMIN SALVATORE and NICHOLAS LAUTERIO (JUNIOR) while the fifth was his uncle ALBERT ACOLIA. Three of FRANK's cousins were bridesmaids: BARBARA SALVATINI, THERESA LAUTERIO and ALBERTA MATELENA.⁸⁰ LILLIAN died 6 March 2008 in Princeton and was entombed in *Saint Mary's Cemetery*. FRANK lived in Lawrenceville until his death in 2015.
 - (1) FRANK A. IERO: born 4 August 1947, married LINDA _____ and/or DEBORAH A. GORALSKI (b.1958) on 4 November 1989 in East Hanover Township, Morris County. In 2010 he was living in Hamilton Township.
 - (a) FRANK A. IERO, JUNIOR: living in Butler, NJ with wife JAMIA in 2010.
 - (2) TONI MARIE IERO: married PATRICK MUSTO, Lawrenceville.
 - (a) TRICIA MUSTO: Somerset, NJ (2010).
 - (b) PATRICK MUSTO, JUNIOR: Lawrenceville
- ii) ANTHONY D. IERO: born September 1924. ANTHONY was a co-owner with his brother FRANK of North Brunswick Refrigeration, LLC in North Brunswick. ANTHONY died 14 June 2010, buried in *Saint Mary's Cemetery*.⁸¹
- b) RAPHAEL "RAE" ACOLIA: born 23 February 1903 (February 1902 given in 1905 State census). In 1920 she was a *cleaner* in a pottery company and was living at 9 Barbara Street the following year. By 1924 she was a *sales girl* making \$15.00 a week and living with her grandparents at 421 Princeton Avenue. In 1923 or early 1925 she married NICOLA LAUTERIO (born 17 December 1895 in Colledara, Teramo, Abruzzo to PIETRO LAUTERIO and PALMA TERESA DI FRANCESCO) and they were living at 325 North Broad Street in 1925. He had immigrated in 1913. NICK was the cause of a rather unpleasant occurrence within the family in 1928 which is detailed below under JULIA MARIA ACOLIA. NICK was a World War I Army veteran and worked as a caster at American Standard Pottery. In the 1930s they lived at 6 Vine Street. RAE and NICK lived at 820 Brunswick Avenue in North Trenton in 1940 if not earlier as RAE's younger sister FLORENCE is found at this address in 1938.⁸² They remained in the area and were living at 818 Brunswick Avenue in 1968 where they were ten years later. NICK died 4 April 1978 and was buried in *Saint Mary's Cemetery* in Trenton.⁸³ RAE continued to live on Brunswick Avenue until her death on 5 June 1983.⁸⁴ She was buried next to her husband. NICK's obituary states he had 17 grandchildren while RAE's puts the number at 11; that NICK had more grandchildren is known to be true – 3 are the DiPIERRO's listed under GAETANINA ACOLIA and NICK DiPIERRO below. Only the following 4, one for each child, has been identified to date as being RAE's grandchildren.
 - i) THERESA LAUTERIO: born 3 July 1927; married MICHAEL C. GAVENDA in March 1951; they lived in Mercerville and Ewing. She died 20 November 2011; entombed at

- Saint Mary's Cemetery* in Trenton.
- (1) CAROL GAVENDA
 - ii) NICK LAUTERIO, JUNIOR: born 1930; in June 1956 he married MARY JANE VENDETTI; Warminster, Pennsylvania
 - (1) NICK EMEDIO LAUTERIO, III: born 25 November 1956; died 12 April 1997
 - iii) CATHERINE MARY LAUTERIO: born 5 February 1932; married Doctor ANGELO MICHAEL REPOLE (son of ANTHONY REPOLE) on 25 October 1959 at Saint James Roman Catholic Church. Her sister ETTA was maid-of-honor. They first lived at 904 Hamilton Avenue before moving to Lawrenceville.⁸⁵
 - (1) DONNA REPOLE
 - iv) ETTA LAUTERIO: born 1934; married ROBERT LOGAN on 12 October 1968 at Saint James Roman Catholic Church in Trenton. The bridal party included THERESA GAVENDA (sister), matron-of-honor, CATHERINE REPOLE (sister) and CAROL GAVENDA (niece), flower girls, and NICHOLAS LAUTERIO (brother), usher.⁸⁶ They were living in Mercerville in 1983.
 - (1) ROBERT LOGAN
 - c) MICHAEL ACOLIA: born circa 1904. He was enumerated in the 1910 census with his parents but is missing from the 1920 census. He is not listed as a surviving son in his mother's obituary in 1928.
 - d) ROSA ACOLIA: born February 1905; died at home on 23 August 1905 from a brain infection and wasting, buried in *Saint Mary's Cemetery*, Trenton.
 - e) ROSINA "ROSE" MARIE ACOLIA: born 4 September (or October) 1906; married JOHN H. BONFANTI (also found as BONFANTE; born 1903?, NY) on 15 November 1929 in Trenton.⁸⁷ ROSE was a *dipper* in a pottery factory in 1920 and through 1923 at least, and JOHN worked as an electrician. In 1930 ROSE, JOHN and their 29-month-old daughter CLARA were living at 8 Chase Court, next to her widowed father and two siblings.⁸⁸ By 1935 they were renting a house at 322 Perry Street, near North Stockton Street, and were still there in 1940.⁸⁹ ROSE died 10 July 1989 and was buried next to her son JOHN in *Saint Mary's Cemetery*. A JOHN BONFANTI who was born 10 June 1907, married to FANNIE MOLINARI, died on 22 January 1993 in Mercer County but it is not certain if this is the same person.
 - i) CLARA BONFANTE: born November 1927, died 3 October 2005; married ISADORE BURD in 1946.
 - (1) JOYCE BURD
 - (2) JEAN BURD
 - (3) GAIL BURD
 - (4) BARBARA BURD
 - (5) ROSE BURD
 - (6) FLOYD BURD
 - (7) RUSSELL BURD
 - (8) SCOTT BURD
 - ii) JOHN H. BONFANTI, JUNIOR: born 29 April 1930 and died December 1984, both in Trenton. He is buried in the same plot as his mother. CATHERINE, relationship not certain, the infant daughter of JOHN and MARJORIE (FINE) BONFANTE was buried in 1960 in *Saint Mary's Cemetery* in Trenton.
 - iii) CATHERINE BONFANTE: born 1933; married JOHN R. KURTEN in February 1981.

- (1) WILLIAM KURTEN
- (2) CANDY KURTEN
- iv) GENEVIEVE BONFANTE: born 1935, died 2018; married DAVE PULSON in March 1957.
 - (1) DAVID PULSON
 - (2) MICHAEL PULSON
 - (3) JULIE PULSON
- f) ANTONIO ACOLIA: born 10 March 1910. In December 1929 ANTONIO was a 19-year-old laborer earning \$23 a week and lived at 121 Vine Street. He was the sole source of support for his father and six younger siblings when he went to New York and enlisted in the U.S. Army, requesting assignment to the Hawaiian Islands. Based on a complaint filed by a concerned, but unnamed, *Aunt*, he was discharged for being underage (at 19!) during the first week of January 1930 and asked to return to Trenton to provide for his father and siblings.⁹⁰ He may have had mental health issues as a 29-year-old ANTHONY ACOLIA is found in the 1940 census at the NJ State Hospital where he has been an inmate since 1935 at least.⁹¹ He may have lived at 35 North Warren Street and 325 Jersey Street before dying in September 1997 in Trenton.
- g) JULIE MARIE ACOLIA: born 22 June 1912 (1914 according to 1920 census). At the age of 16 she became pregnant by her brother-in-law, NICK LAUTERIO. According to one source, she was beaten and raped. As a result, she had:
 - i) CATHERINE ACOLIA: born 14 June 1929, married NICK DiPIERRO (died 4 May 1995, *Our Lady of Lourdes Cemetery*) in June 1952, CATHERINE lives in Bordentown, NJ (1998).
 - (1) NICK DiPIERRO: born 4 December 1960/1, married 1983 to TERRY SCHWIN, divorced 1996.
 - (2) AMANDA MARIE DiPIERRO: born 1985
 - (3) ALICIA DiPIERRO: born 1988

JULIE insisted on having NICK LAUTERIO listed as the father but gave her the ACOLIA surname. As a result, RAE and NICK LAUTERIO distanced themselves from the family; it is also evident that RAE and NICK's children were well-integrated into the family with NICK, JUNIOR and THERESA being in the wedding party of their cousin FRANK IERO in December 1946 and THERESA being a bridesmaid for ALBERTA MATELENA in June 1948.

JULIA married ANTHONY DESILVIA (born circa 1899, Fall River, MA); they lived at 8 Chase Court in Trenton, possibly with her sister ROSE; they were at this address, without ROSE, in 1940 with their 2 year old son TONY and 10 year old *daughter CATHERINE SILVIA*.⁹² They moved to 17-A Stenton Court, in Hamilton Township. The *DE-* is often dropped and the surname given as SILVIA. This was ANTHONY's second marriage. He had two children from his first marriage, a son LEON SILVIA who was living in Cambridge, MA in 1975, now deceased; and a daughter HILDA HAAS living in San Diego, CA. ANTHONY died 6 March 1975 and was buried in *Saint Mary's Cemetery*, Trenton. The list of his survivors includes his "daughter" CATHERINE DiPIERRO.⁹³ JULIA had moved to Morrisville, PA by the mid-1980s. When greeting, she would always tilt your head forward and kiss you on the forehead. She died 4 February 1997 and was entombed at *Our Lady of Lourdes Cemetery*. They had:

- ii) ANTHONY DESILVIA, JUNIOR: born 2 July 1937; Fairless Hills, PA, died February 2006.
- iii) JOSEPH DESILVIA: born 17 April 1941; lives in Fairless Hills, PA.

- iv) CARMEL DESILVIA: born 7 August 1942 (birth record gives surname as DASILVIA); has been with GAIL MORRISON since 13 August 1965, lives in Penn Wood, PA.
- v) FLORENCE ALBERTA DESILVIA: born 5 February 1944 (birth record gives surname as SILVIA); first married CHARLES REED in October 1961 **second married SAMUEL CALDARARO (1928-2013)**
 - (1) JULIE MARIE REED: born 1962, married MICK RYAN
 - (a) JENNIFER MICHELE RYAN
 - (2) DONNA LYNN REED: married 1979 to RANDY SANCHEZ, divorced; died November 2005.
 - (a) RANDY MARK SANCHEZ, JUNIOR: born 1980
 - (3) KIMBERLY ANN REED: born 4 December 1964; married THOMAS J. DIPIERRO on 22 August 1992; lives in Trenton, NJ.
 - (a) CHRISTINE DIPIERRO: born 7 September 1995
 - (b) JACQUELYN DIPIERRO: born 9 December 1998
- h) JOSEPH ACOLIA: born 25 March 1914; he attended school until 1925 or '26, completing the 5th grade and was living with his sister ETTA IERO at 106 Vine Street in 1930. He married LENA BARGHOLTZ on 25 December 1933 in Bucks County, PA and they were living next to his sister JULIA SILVIA in their father's former home at 4 Chase Court in 1940. JOSEPH was a house painter at the time and had his younger brothers BENJAMIN, a plumber's helper, and ALBERT living with them.⁹⁴ JOSEPH and LENA had no children of their own but served as surrogate parents of JOSEPH's younger brothers. LENA died 16 July 1962 and was buried in *Riverview Cemetery*. JOSEPH married second JOSEPHINE TRANOTTI and they moved to Lakehurst, New Jersey in 1968. JOSEPH died there on 25 August 1979 and was buried in *Riverview Cemetery*. JOSEPHINE remained in Lakehurst and died there in January 1986.
- i) BENJAMIN J. ACOLIA: born 30 September 1916. His schooling ended, like his brother JOSEPH, after the 5th grade, probably in 1927. He was still single in 1936 when he enlisted for World War II and in 1940 when he was living with his brother JOSEPH. He married EVA M. SAMPSON in October 1950; no children. BENJAMIN died 28 October 2010 in Newtown, Bucks County, PA.
- j) FLORENCE LORRAINE (or EVELYN) ACOLIA: born 28 September 1917; married first NICHOLAS LOUIS SEBASTO (born 5 January 1912, son of DOMINICK SEBASTO and MARY ROSSI) on 9 July 1938. FLORENCE was living at 820 Brunswick Avenue at this time, the same address her older sister RAE was living at in 1940, and NICHOLAS was a truck driver living at home, 134 Grand Avenue in Trenton. This address is unconfirmed as other sources give the street name as Grant, just off Perry and North Clinton Streets and location as Ewing though neither street name appears in Ewing. The ceremony was performed at the ACOLIA family church, *Saint James Roman Catholic Church* at 29 East Paul Avenue, by REVEREND THOMAS ROCCA with witnesses being NUNZIO SEBASTO and FRANCES PUCCI.⁹⁵ NICHOLAS SEBASTO should not be confused with another of the same name appearing in the 1940 census at 21 Barbara Street with his wife ELIZABETH, 28, and children ANTHONY, 13; MARTHA, 10; MARY, 9; DONNIE, 7; MICHAEL, 5; JOSEPH, 2 and NICHOLAS, 1.⁹⁶ This is probably not the same person as the subject herein discussed was living with his parents in 1930 at 134 Grand Avenue in Ewing. More research is necessary to unravel this couple's history. FLORENCE then **married JOHN S. ZUCSEK**. FLORENCE was living in Mercerville in 1983; she died on 22 December 1986 and her

husband JOHN died 17 July 2005; both interred at *Princeton Memorial Park Cemetery* in Robbinsville, NJ.

i) JOHN G. ZUCSEK

ii) JANICE L. ZUCSEK

iii) DEBORAH L. ZUCSEK : married ROBERT DOMANSKI

- k) DAVID WILSON ACOLIA: born 1920 and was living with his sister RAY LAUTERIO at 820 Brunswick Avenue in 1940. He is said to have been pen pals with an Italian girl who he later sent for and then married in October 1961 named MARIANTONIA BELUCCI, Trenton, living 1994.

i) DAVID ACOLIA: born 7 January 1963; graduated McCorristin Catholic High School in 1980; married SILVANA P. MATTERA, 24 May 1997 in Trenton, NJ

- l) JOHN W. ACOLIA: born 30 December 1921; also lived with his sister RAY LAUTERIO at 820 Brunswick Avenue in 1940. He was a cook when he enlisted as a Private in the National Guard on 16 September 1940. He married EDNA KRYSTOFIK, daughter of PETER and CATHERINE KRYSTOFIK, in June 1949; no children, lived in Seaside Heights, NJ where they rented bungalows to seasonal vacationers; living there in 1994. JOHN died 3 December 2011.

- m) ALBERT FRANK *or* ALBERT ANTHONY ACOLIA⁹⁷: “*ALBIE*” was born at home on 6 September 1923, Trenton, NJ; may have been baptized at Saint James’ Roman Catholic Church. He had few good memories of his time spent in Saint Michael’s Orphanage – he had to have surgery performed on one eye while there and attributed his lifelong dislike of carrots to his time there. He did serve as an altar boy for a time; he was fair-skinned with lots of freckles and had *auburn hair and hazel eyes though they often looked light green*. He had completed the 8th grade by 1940 and was living with his brother JOSEPH. While a student at Trenton Central High School he played baseball and *ran track with his cousins just for fun*. Immediately after high school graduation in 1943 he was drafted into the United States Army, serving as a Private in the 355th Infantry Regiment. Entering the Western Front in March 1945, the unit was one of the first to cross the River Rhine into Germany and assisted in the liberation of the concentration camp near Ohrdruf before being transferred to Zwickau on the Czechoslovakian frontier. The unit was transferred back home in the Fall of 1945. After returning ALBERT drove a motorcycle, possibly Army surplus. He married 14 August 1948 JOYCE MARY O’HARROW (born 5 June 1930, Jackson, MI) at the courthouse in Brown’s Mills, New Jersey as their parish priest felt that JOYCE was too immature to be married. They met when JOYCE was visiting a friend on Chase Court and ALBERT was painting a car where he lived across the street. ALBERT thought JOYCE was a nuisance until she started to ignore him which brought him to his senses! Their marriage was blessed on Christmas Day that same year. They bought a house at 226 Norway Avenue in Hamilton Township in 1964 and the family affiliated with Saint Anthony’s Church at this time. ALBERT worked for CV Hill Refrigeration and they moved to Bordentown and became part of the congregation of Saint Mary’s Church at that place. JOYCE died suddenly on 31 March 1992 in Bordentown, NJ; interred *Saint Mary’s Cemetery*, Bordentown, NJ in her parent’s plot. ALBERT moved to Hamilton Township by 1994.



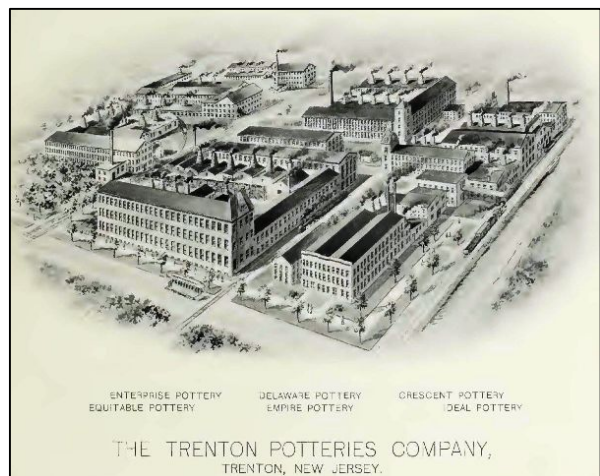
ALBERT is believed to have died 10 October 2005 in Trenton however some discrepancies in the obituary, naming BENEDICT ACOLIA as a younger brother, casts doubt on the identity. The problem is BENEDICT ACOLIA *did* live in Trenton; he was the son of an ANTHONY ACOLIA, who died in Trenton on 24 October 1993. If the obituary is in error, it is a huge error and one wonders just who supplied the newspaper with this information. ALBERT is also interred at *Saint Mary's Cemetery*, Bordentown, NJ but in a separate plot.

- i) JOYCE KATHERINE (BERNADETTE) ACOLIA: born 20 June 1949; never married.
 - (1) MARQ ALBERT ACOLIA: born 1969; wife named LINDA SLEETH, lived in Blackwood, NJ in 2005. MARQ was killed in a motorcycle accident on 16 August 2014 in Portland, Oregon. He was buried in *Saint Mary's Cemetery* in Bordentown, NJ.
 - (2) BONNIE ACOLIA: married JEFFREY PARKS, living in Trenton, NJ in 2005.
 - (a) KIRSTEN PARKS
- ii) YVONNE JOANN ACOLIA: born 22 June 1954, married ROBERT CHIANESE on 3 November 2003; living in Trenton, NJ in 2005.
- iii) IDA LENA (CATHERINE) ACOLIA: born 1 December 1964, Trenton; married 28 May 1988 to BRIAN MCKEOWN (born 23 December 1963). They lived on Norway Avenue in Hamilton Township.
 - (1) KATLYN MARIE MCKEOWN: born 29 March 1989, Trenton, NJ.

FLORENCE, DAVID, JOHN and ALBERT were placed in the *Saint Michael's Orphan Asylum and Industrial Home* in Hopewell Township, Mercer County shortly after their mother's death and were still there during the enumeration of the 1930 Federal Census.⁹⁸ As they got older they were removed to the homes of older siblings. A statement made by KATIE's father in 1924 mentions 12 children and that figure agrees with the above list naming 13 children as ROSINA had died in infancy in 1905. However a mystery surrounds son MICHAEL as he disappears from records by 1920; perhaps the tally on the 1924 list was for the children that JOSEPH MATELENA recalled whether or not they were living; the list is not specific in this matter.



- 3) DAVIDE ARTURO MATELENA: Birth date is usually given as 23 March but that is the date of the registration of birth. This usually occurs the day after the birth with the informant being the father or the midwife. Unfortunately the Register of Births for 1887 has been seriously damaged by both worms and water rendering the document mostly illegible.⁹⁹ He worked in the Delaware Pottery factory on East Stuyvesant Avenue at Prospect Street. He had ambitions to become



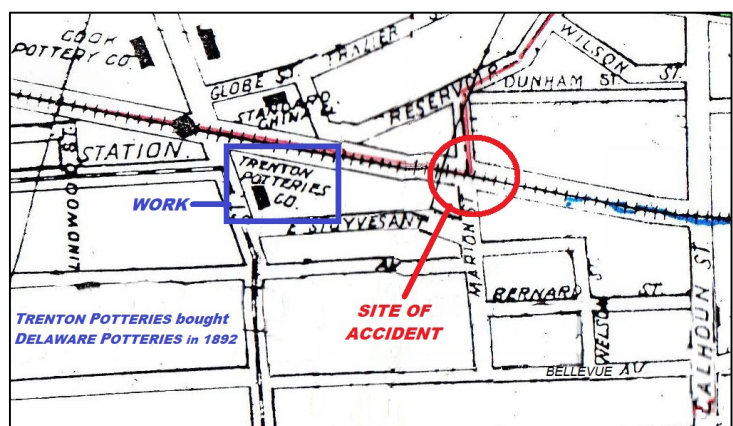
a priest. Both his home and the factory were close to the railroad and it was common to "hop" a train to get to work, a distance of about a half-mile. The tracks of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad line left Reading Station on North Warren Street and headed out past Prospect Street where the pottery was located. DAVIDE often chose walk the half mile distance. However on Monday, 4 May 1903, after a full day of work, he decided to run home from work, grab a quick supper, and head back for some extra hours. At the time the pottery was working on a special project: 4 vases for the 1904 Saint Louis World's Fair. The *Woodland Vase*, pictured here, measured 55 inches tall, the same as the others, was recently purchased by the Trenton Historical Society at an auction in Los Angeles. As was reported in the *Daily True American* he, named as *JOSEPH MADELLO of 419 Princeton avenue*, attempted to hop aboard a *Reading drill engine* that passed by the plant at the *Marion Street corner* shortly after 6 pm. A *drill engine* may have been a locomotive used in the rail yard to shuttle cars between trains. It has been said that he stumbled the first time he tried but he managed to grab the handle and was running alongside when he stumbled again. This time he wasn't so fortunate; he gashed his head severely and his legs went under the engine and were terribly



mangled. The engine stopped and when the railroad men ran back, they found him shrieking as he tried to raise himself off the ground and saw his mangled legs. They put him on the engine and raced to the Reading Station where a police ambulance was waiting as the men had called ahead to report the tragedy. Arriving in short order at Saint Francis Hospital, the doctors saw there was little they could do because of the extent of the injuries. By this time he had lost consciousness. His parents were notified and they rushed to the hospital and kept vigil over their son for the last 4 hours of his life, dying at 10:30 pm in his mother's arms. His death certificate lists the cause of death as *shock resulting from accident* with the notation that *body appears being mangled*. He had turned 16 just two months earlier though the certificate says he was 17. He was buried at *Our Lady of Lourdes Cemetery*.¹⁰⁰ The cemetery office has not been able to locate his plot. The section of the cemetery that was used at this time is the oldest in the cemetery and very few grave markers remain so it appears that, unless a plot map is

found, DAVIDE's final resting place will remain a mystery.

- 4) ALFONSO VINCENZO MATELENA: (FRANK) he gave his date of birth as 2 August 1881 when enlisting in the military. He was known as "Uncle Funz". He was involved with the NJ Guardsmen in 1908 when he is found in Company E assisting in maintaining the peace in Perth Amboy during a



boisterous strike.¹⁰¹ He worked in his father's market in 1910 and continued to do so through 1929. He married MARCELLA "MADGE" HANNON (born 1893) circa 1909. He served in WW I from 28 May 1918 to 17 December 1918.¹⁰² After the war he was a huckster. He continued to live with his parents at 421 Princeton Avenue, along with his son, until 1924 at least. He paid his parents \$3.00 a week for the support of his son. He lived at 15 Fountain Avenue in 1928 and 1929. He sold produce from his truck throughout the Trenton area. In the 1930 Federal Census records (and perhaps others) MADGE, 37, is found as the wife of *MICHAEL* MATELENA, a 41-year-old chauffeur, and living with their 17-year-old son JOSEPH at 232 North Warren Street.¹⁰³ This was probably an error made by the census taker as FRANK and MADGE were both living at this address by 1934; a HILDA MATELENA who has not been identified was living with them in 1934 but not 1930. MADGE and her son JOSEPH were still at 232 North Warren Street in 1940, but FRANK has not been found in that census.¹⁰⁴ FRANK moved to a room at 112 North Stockton Street by 1942 for in December of that year his room was ransacked and robbed.¹⁰⁵ MADGE was still living at the Warren Street address when she died 30 July 1959 while she was visiting her son in Saint Ann, Missouri. She was buried in *Saint Mary's Cemetery*, Trenton, NJ.¹⁰⁶ FRANK died in 1972 and is buried with his wife.

Joe's a Straight Shooter



Joseph Matelelena

Photo by R.A.W.

This is Joe, the Big Shot at the Cathedral School. He proved it by out-shooting all comers and winning the first parochial school mib title in the Trenton Times championship. At 11, Joe's eye and aim were more accurate than any of the "big-fellas" even.

- a) JOSEPH MATELENA: born 1 August 1912, baptized at Saint Mary's Cathedral on 18 August 1912 with godparents being ALFRED MATELENA and VIOLA MULLEN. It is not known who *ALFRED* is. It is doubtful that ALBERT MATELENA, at 16 years old, was the godfather. In 1924 he became a minor celebrity by becoming the first "Big Shot" in a competition sponsored by the Trenton Times, as the accompanying article shows.¹⁰⁷ JOSEPH sold fruit and produce, as did his father, from 1933 to 1936 during which time he lived at 851 Spruce Street with his grandmother and Uncle ALBERT according to the city directories of that time. He was hired by Trenton Transit's Terminal Cab Company on 7 July 1942 and was living at 232 North Warren Street.¹⁰⁸ JOSEPH had a career in the US Army, serving during WW II, The Korean War and the Vietnam conflict. He was living in Saint Ann, Missouri in 1959 when his mother died while visiting him there. He married Mrs. MARGUERITE WHISTLER who had 4 children. They moved to Columbus, Muscogee County, GA. in 1968. After retiring from the US Army, he worked as a security guard. He died on 11 April 1996 at Martin Army Community Hospital, Fort Benning, Georgia. Military burial was in *Fort Benning Main Post Cemetery*. MARGUERITE continued to live in Columbus until her death in 2002. She was the last person with the MATELENA surname.¹⁰⁹ There are 11 step-grandchildren and 2 step-great grandchildren. His step-children were:
 - i) GWEN WHISTLER: married ? MORAN, Douglasville, Georgia.
 - ii) JAMES WHISTLER: married, Columbus, Georgia.
 - iii) RICHARD WHISTLER: Columbus, Georgia.
 - iv) THOMAS WHISTLER: Oklahoma.

- 5) JULIA MATELENA: born *MELI MARIA*, or *MARIA MELI*. She received her Holy Confirmation at Saint Mary's Cathedral on 3 June 1906¹¹⁰; worked in her father's market in 1910. JULIA is found as a member of the Red Rose Club in January 1913 – it was reported that she was at a club function hosted by MISS PEARL FERGUSON of 1414 South Clinton Avenue.¹¹¹ She is found as a clerk in the city directories from 1915 to 1920, living at 421 Princeton Avenue.¹¹² She was engaged to SALVERIO DEFILLIPPO of Bridgeport, Connecticut in July 1919. They were married at Saint Mary's Cathedral on Tuesday morning, the 2nd of September 1919.¹¹³ SALVERIO was the son of MR. & MRS. MINNATO DEFILLIPO and would Americanize his name to SAMUEL DEFILLIPS. They moved to 15 Fountain Avenue by 1924 and were still there six years later. They appear to have been landlords for the other half of the building as they are found as the people to contact for renting 13 Fountain Avenue. They had sold the building by May 1937. In 1940, the 8-room semi-detached house was for sale for \$1,950.¹¹⁴ SAMUEL was a machinist for the Aircraft Corporation.¹¹⁵ In 1946 JULIA married FRANK FERRARE (b.1892) so there must have been a divorce since SAMUEL lived until 13 January 1954. This marriage is definitely for JULIA as it is recorded with the State under both the *MATELENA* and *DEFILIPPO* surnames. FRANK may have died in Trenton on 2 May 1951 and was interred in *Our Lady of Lourdes Cemetery* in Trenton. SAMUEL died in East Orange, NJ and was buried in *Saint Mary's Cemetery* in Trenton. She died 18 June 1971 in Trenton and was buried in *Ewing Cemetery*.
- a) FREDERICK AUGUST DEFILLIPS: born 3 July 1920. Married ANNE KATHERINE WIRTZ (24 March 1920-7 January 1997) on 11 May 1943 in Cumberland, North Carolina and had 5 children, lived on Cranberry Isles Way in Apopka, Florida. He died on 11 January 2002 in Leesburg, Lake County, Florida and buried with wife in *Pine Forest Cemetery* in Mount Dora, Lake County, Florida. They had 5 daughters.
 - b) MARIE M. DEFILLIPS, born 8 December 1926.¹¹⁶ In 1940 she married MICHAEL MELCHIANDO (1919-2004); they lived in Trenton for many years before moving to 240 Upper Ferry Road in Ewing Township. 5 children, 10 grandchildren, 1 great-grandchild. She was known within the family as "*BIG MARIE*" to distinguish her from her cousin, MARIE MATELENA, who was born a few years later and called "*LITTLE MARIE*." Lived on Upper Ferry Road until her death 15 January 2018 in West Trenton; buried in Ewing, NJ.
 - c) DOLORES (DOLLY) DEFILLIPS, born 23 September 1930; married THEODORE "TED" FURMAN, on 22 April 1950 in Trenton. She died 21 October 1993 and he on 1 August 1997; buried in *Princeton Memorial Park* in Robbinsville, NJ. 5 children.
 - d) MICHAEL DEFILLIPS or FERRARE
 - e) FRANK DEFILLIPS or FERRARE
 - f) JAMES DEFILLIPS or FERRARE
- 6) ALBERT JOSEPH MATELENA: born UMBERTO GIUSEPPE MADDALENA.¹¹⁷ He was baptized on 19 April 1896 at The Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in Italian Harlem. An interesting note on his given name of UMBERTO: The English translation is *HUBERT* or, rarely, *HUMBERT*, not *ALBERT*. In Italian, *ALBERTO* is ALBERT. It is not known if his parent's (1) meant to name him the equivalent of HUBERT but did not understand the error made in the translation several years later (doubtful) or (2) meant his name to be ALBERT in English and mistakenly named him *UMBERTO* instead of *ALBERTO* (possible) or (3) didn't really care one way or the other as neither HUBERT nor ALBERT was the name they chose (probable). He received his Roman Catholic Confirmation on Sunday the 7th of June 1908 at Saint Mary's Cathedral in Trenton

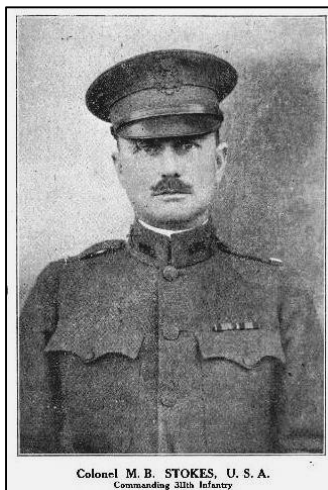
from BISHOP McFAUL.¹¹⁸ He was working in his fathers' produce market when he was 14 in 1910. He reported eight years of grade school and three years of high school in military records. It hasn't been established that he graduated from Cathedral High School as the Cathedral employees have stated that the records have not been maintained. He liked to play baseball a lot, and was quite good at it according to one of his friends. In 1913 he was struck with typhoid fever and was hospitalized for six months.¹¹⁹ As a result of this illness, he was left with heart damage, which caused him to experience pain over the heart with even slight exertion. As a consequence, he became a barber and appears as such in the city directory of 1913.¹²⁰ In 1915 and 1916 he worked as a barber for MICHAEL ACOLIA at 423 Princeton Avenue, next door where his sister KATIE and her husband JOSEPH ACOLIA lived. In September 1916 he started working for FRANK D. SCALAZI at 127 South Warren Street as a barber, where he remained until February 1918. He earned about \$125.00 a month, of which \$60.00 went to his parents. He was introduced to gambling while working in one of these two barber shops. He was employed as a runner of sorts, taking the betting sheet and the money from the owner/barber who was also a bookie, to the bookmaker who paid out the winning bets and, much more often, kept the losing bets, minus a percentage for the barber.¹²¹ In 1917 he was also working for the Pennsylvania Railroad in the freight department.¹²² He always dressed in the latest fashions, part of the "jet-set" of the time, which earned him the nickname "*The Count*."

Note: the following section contains much information uncovered after finishing *The First World War*, the Lightning Division and Private Albert Matelena in 2009.

ALBERT fought in World War I from 27 February 1917 to 30 May 1919. He was in Company E, 2nd Infantry Battalion, 311th Infantry Regiment, 156th Infantry Brigade of the 78th Division until his discharge.¹²³ The first draftees reported to Camp Dix on 5 September 1917. ALBERT was part of the final inductees of the first draft reporting to Camp Dix to begin basic training on 12 February 1918, just after his 22nd birthday. It is interesting to see the desperate need for men even at this early stage for, even though he was excused from most daily drills due to pain over his heart caused by the heart damage from his bout with typhoid



Major General James H. McCrae
78th Infantry Division



Colonel M. B. STOKES, U. S. A.
Commanding 311th Infantry

fever 5 years earlier, he was accepted nonetheless. His entrance exam at Camp Dix did not occur until 2 March 1918 when he was recorded as being 5' 4³/₄" tall and weighing just 126 pounds!¹²⁴

The American Expeditionary Force was composed of just the 1st Army (whose insignia is an 'A') until the last month of the war. October saw the formation of the 2nd Army while the 3rd was created 4 days before the Armistice. Next in size came the 7 Corps activated before the Armistice, usually written with the Roman numerals I through VII followed by 48 Divisions numbered 1 – 13, 19, 26 – 42, and 76 – 93. The command structure was as follows. MAJOR GENERAL JAMES HENRY MCRAE was the 78th Lightning Division commander;

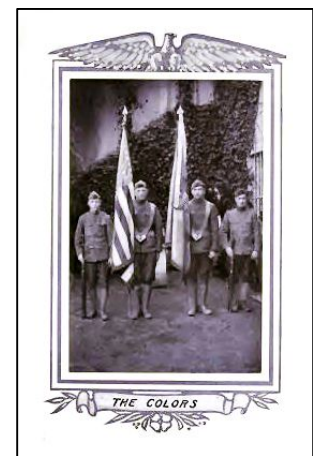
BRIGADIER GENERAL DEAN commanded the 156th Brigade and COLONEL MARCUS B. STOKES was Regimental commander. MAJOR GEORGE T. ADEE was 2nd Battalion commander and 1st LIEUTENANT JOHN R. KENNEDY was Adjutant for the Battalion. Company E was under the command of CAPTAIN HENRY P. WARREN, JUNIOR with 1st LIEUTENANT ROBERT L. DAVISON, 1st LIEUTENANT ELSWORTH DEDERER, 1st LIEUTENANT CLARENCE M. FINCH, 2nd LIEUTENANT ALBERT A. KELLEHER and 2nd LIEUTENANT PAUL W. EMANUEL as his officers. Under the localization program in effect in 1917, the units of the 78th were slated to be as follows: New Jersey men made up the 311th and 312th Infantry, the 308th Artillery and 1st Battalion, and 303rd Engineers; those from western New York state made up the 309th and 310th Infantry, the 307th and 309th Artillery and 2nd Battalion, 303rd Engineers; men from Delaware made up the Divisional Machine Gun Battalion; and other units had men from anywhere as long as they were qualified. Of the 25,000 men of the 78th, roughly 3,600 men comprised the 311th Infantry Regiment. They were proud to be one of the first to be presented with their Regimental colors which they soon displayed at the Third Liberty Bond Drive parade in Philadelphia on 27 April 1918. The 310th and 311th were reviewed by military and civil officials from a grandstand near City Hall, and an estimated 2 million people lined the parade route. Camp Dix was built to train 50,000 soldiers and, accordingly, was home to the 78th and the Divisions. The area also saw non-military changes as well: *The Haversack* and the *Woman's Suffrage Clubs* were opened in Wrightstown, the *Methodist Hostess House*, the *Farmhouse Club* and *Saint George's Club* opened in Pointville and the military took over the old brick hotel in Wrightstown, turning it into a *Soldier's Club* run by Camp Dix.

ALBERT spent a year and ten days overseas, leaving Camp Dix by train for Jersey City at 4 am on Sunday, 19 May 1918. Three hours later they boarded ferries that took them to Pier 8 at the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn. They immediately boarded US Army Transport 599, the USS *Nestor*. This ship had just been released from duty as a troop ship for the Australian Expeditionary Forces and the 311th were the first US troops to be transported. The convoy was assembled under the direction of the United States Cruiser and Transport Force and was escorted by the armored cruiser USS *Montana* (ARC-13).¹²⁵ Even today, an accurate account of the size of the convoy remains elusive – some say 9, others 13 while 17 is also noted. The



TSS Nestor

number of named vessels in the *train*, i.e. troopships, found in the records so far is 15 while the *Montana* is the only escort noted during the first half of the crossing. Convoys were split into Convoy Groups, each Group having 4 to 8 transports capable of running at the same speed with an Armed Cruiser in escort until being met mid-Atlantic by European destroyers. In addition to the 13 pictured, the *Mentor* and the *Marvada* are said to be in this convoy but



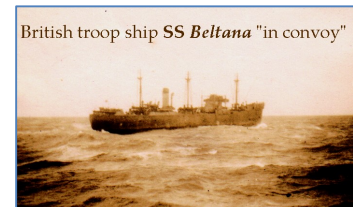
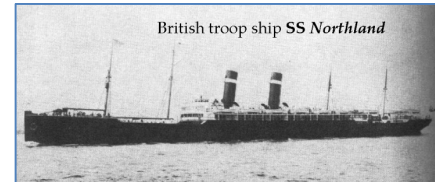
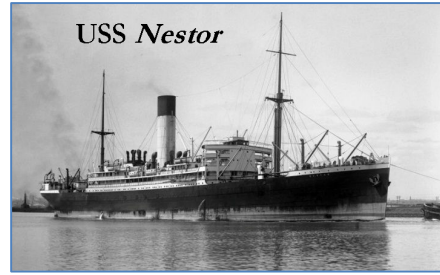
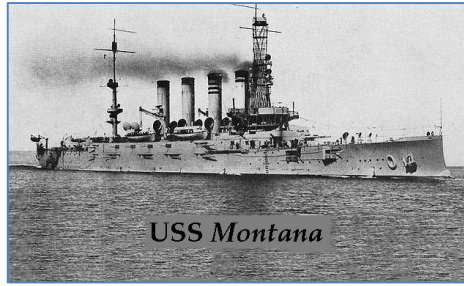
have not been identified. Most of the transports were British including *SS Winifredian*, *SS Vestris*, *SS Eurylochus*, *SS Kildonan Castle*, *SS Beltana*, *SS Northland*, *SS Miltiades*, *RMS Saxon*, and *SS Justicia*; *HMT Aquitania* and *SS Kia Ora* being Australian. *USS Nestor*, *USS Louisville* (SP-1644; before and after the war named *SS Saint Louis*), and *USS Virginian* (ID-3920) were American. (*SS* means *Single-screw Steamship* ; *TSS* means *Twin-screw Steamship* (both being related to number of propellers); *RMS* means *Royal Mail Ship*; *HMT* may mean *His Majesty's Troopship* or *Hired Military Transport*; and *USS* means *United States Ship* and is reserved for commissioned ships only) After departing the states from Boston, Philadelphia and New York, the convoy rendezvoused at Halifax Harbor in Nova Scotia before heading across the pond on 27 May.

The zig-zag sailing pattern was an effective measure against torpedo attacks. The *Justicia* was hit by 6 torpedoes from the German U-boats *UB-64* and *UB-124* seven weeks later and sank off the coast of Scotland. I have reconstructed the convoy as best I can; when they sailed the men did not know the names of the other vessels in the convoy and sometimes even their own was a mystery as it was policy to hide the identity of most vessels with false names and fake structures like a dummy funnel. First, the escort, then another of the *Nestor*, and then eleven more I've located.

Note the *razzle-dazzle* paint jobs on several of the ships. This was to confuse anyone watching them from correctly estimating their speed and direction. Taken from nature, *e.g.* zebras, it was thought such patterns made it difficult to tell which direction a vessel was heading, just as the stripes on zebras confuse attackers who aim incorrectly and miss. Whether or not this actually had any benefit has never been properly tested.

It is rumored that ALBERT was disciplined for gambling on the transport ship.¹²⁶ Many years later, he was asked by an inquisitive grandson, just how one would run a crap game on a pitching steel-decked troop ship and ALBERT proceeded to show him: stretch an army blanket taut across the floor. He then proceeded to instruct said grandson of the necessity of properly cradling the die in the crook between the second and third fingers, with the "correct sides" facing up.

In the early afternoon of May 28th the *Montana* reported a submarine sighting on the starboard side of the convoy and the convoy commenced a zig-zag pattern for safety. The convoy was joined by 3 destroyers in the early morning hours of the 30th.¹²⁷ One historian relates that the *SS Beltana* narrowly missed ramming a submarine on the 2nd of June and that he watched as two Allied torpedo boats gave chase, destroying the U-boat with depth charges and watching its hull briefly break the surface before sliding out of sight about 300 yards off the bow of his ship – it's impossible to refute the account of a firsthand witness. The alleged sinking is corroborated in another unit history but in that retelling, two U-boats were sunk.¹²⁸



They sailed north of Ireland, through the Irish Sea into the Mersey, disembarking in Liverpool on the last day of May.¹²⁹ A short march from the docks had him boarding an overnight train to Folkestone, near Dover. On 3 June he boarded a fast channel steamer and, sandwiched between two American destroyers, made a dash for the coast of *Calais*.¹³⁰ They made for rest camps outside the town and, once there, exchanged their American rifles for English Enfield's. Training continued with a move to *Brunembert*, near *Niellen-lès-Bélquin* in Flanders, on 14 June; they stayed through 18 July as part of the 2nd British Army Corps. The





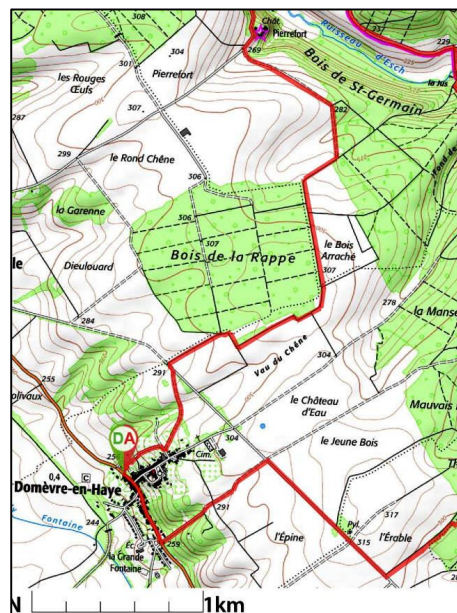
for 8 men now designated for 16.¹³¹ On the 19th they entrained at *Lottinghen* in the morning, reaching their destination, *Ligny-Saint Flochel* station at 5:30 pm. From 18 July to 20 August they were in the *Arras* area near *Roellecourt* as a unit of the 1st British Army; 2nd Battalion was at *Maisnil-Saint Pol*. They were supervised by the 14th Highland Light Infantry until the 3rd of August. On August 4th they were entertained by one of the first Americans to venture close to the front lines, ELSIE JANIS, headliner on Broadway and London. There they manned the “G.H.Q.line” which was the second set of trenches a couple miles behind the front line



trenches with Company E relieving Company B at *Bois d'Harbarcq* during the evening of August 6th. After this 24-hour trial in the trenches, the 2nd Battalion marched to *Hauteville* in anticipation of entering the front lines but this did not come to pass. They received orders on the 18th to prepare to leave for the American sector and 2 days later they marched some 8 miles to *Tinques*, the railhead on *Arras Road* where, once entrained, they headed east. The enemy held most of this part of France since the *Battle of the Marne* in 1914; the Germans held *Alsace* and *Lorraine* since 1870. They, literally, travelled in cattle cars marked “*Hommes 40, Chevaux 8*” on the side. The two day ride on the rails skirted the northern extremes of *Paris* and followed the River *Marne* before detraining at the station in *Passavant-en-Argonne*, after which they may have been briefly assigned to the 6th Corps Staff, presumably the VI Army Corps that was activated 1 August at *Neufchâteau*.

Company E was billeted at *Martinville*, north of *Passavant* from the 22nd to 28th; they exchanged English *Enfield's* for French *Chauchats* and were assigned to the 1st Army Corps, I Corps (‘Eye’ Corps) which was activated at *Neufchâteau* by 20 January. The Regiment marched 13 miles, stopping in *Fresnes-sur-Apance*, a couple miles east of *Bourbonne-les-Bains* on the 28th, then to *Merrey* the next day; Company E headed 5 miles further and reached their assigned area of *Domblain* on the 30th. From here, at 9:00 pm on the 4th of September, the 311th began their first 8-hour night march, in a steady rain. Covering 15 miles that first night, they reached *Saulxures-lès-Bulgnéville*. The next night march took them northeast to *Courcelles* where they rested a couple of days and made good use of the time as, on 6th, a target range was set up where every man disposed of one 20-round magazine with their *chauchat*, the first and only

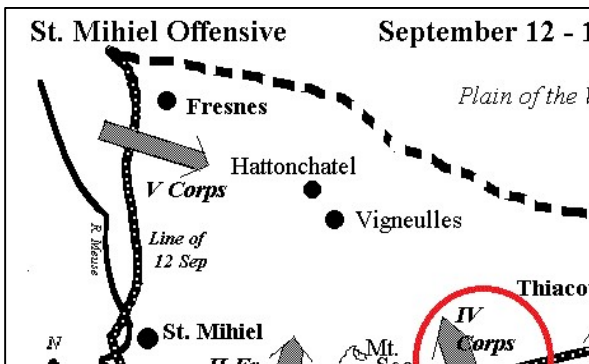
better *rest camps* were long, low buildings with a center aisle flanked by rows of bunk beds usually with a pile of much-used hay marked ‘for beds’; the ones first encountered outside of *Calais* were tents originally made





practice before meeting the enemy. On Tuesday, the 10th, the afternoon march started out in a downpour but ended in a deluge with gale force winds an hour later. Around 4 pm they crammed 20 men to a French *camion* or motor truck near *Chatenois* that were driven all night by French colonial soldiers, *Annamites* or Vietnamese, to bivouac in the *Bois de la Côte-en-Haye*, east of *Tremblecourt*. ALBERT most likely had difficulty as he could not hike great distances without suffering from disabling pains over his heart area. The last move before the offensive had the 311th bivouacked a half-mile north of *Domèvre-en-Haye* in the *Bois de la Rappe*.

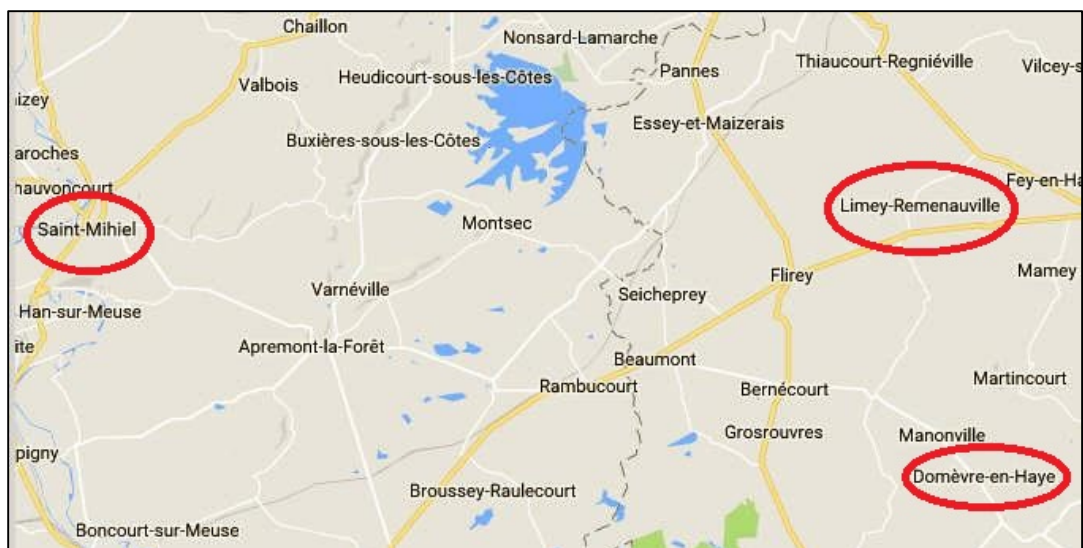
The St. Mihiel Offensive commenced at 1 am on the 12th of September with a 4-hour barrage followed by the advance of 7 American divisions at 5 am. On the 13th the 156th Brigade was hurriedly ordered to *Loge Mangin* to reinforce 2nd Division that was crumbling under a German counterattack. As they neared *Regnieville*, news was received from an indignant 2nd Division – first, they were not under attack and second, if they were, they certainly would not need any help! New orders materialized for them to head to the *Bois de Hocquemont* which they accomplished by 7 pm. Passing through *Regnieville* and *Remenauville*, two villages practically wiped off the earth, the men witnessed dead and dying animals all around, unburied dead soldiers and only ruins where once buildings stood; some men were ordered to rebuild the roads which proved useful the next day. The 14th saw them march over the very same roads they had helped build the day before as they retraced their march through the desolated villages, arriving at *Bois d'Euvezin* at 4:30 am. On the road almost nonstop for over 24 hours, they covered some 20 miles. While here they came under shell fire for the first time and being novices, gas attack warnings rang out 14 times that first night; only 3 were issued the following night. The 78th remained in reserve until the night of 15 September when it relieved the 2nd and 5th divisions. The first action seen by ALBERT must have been both frightening and exciting. After seven months of training and now actually participating in the war, one has to pause and wonder about the thoughts that accompanied



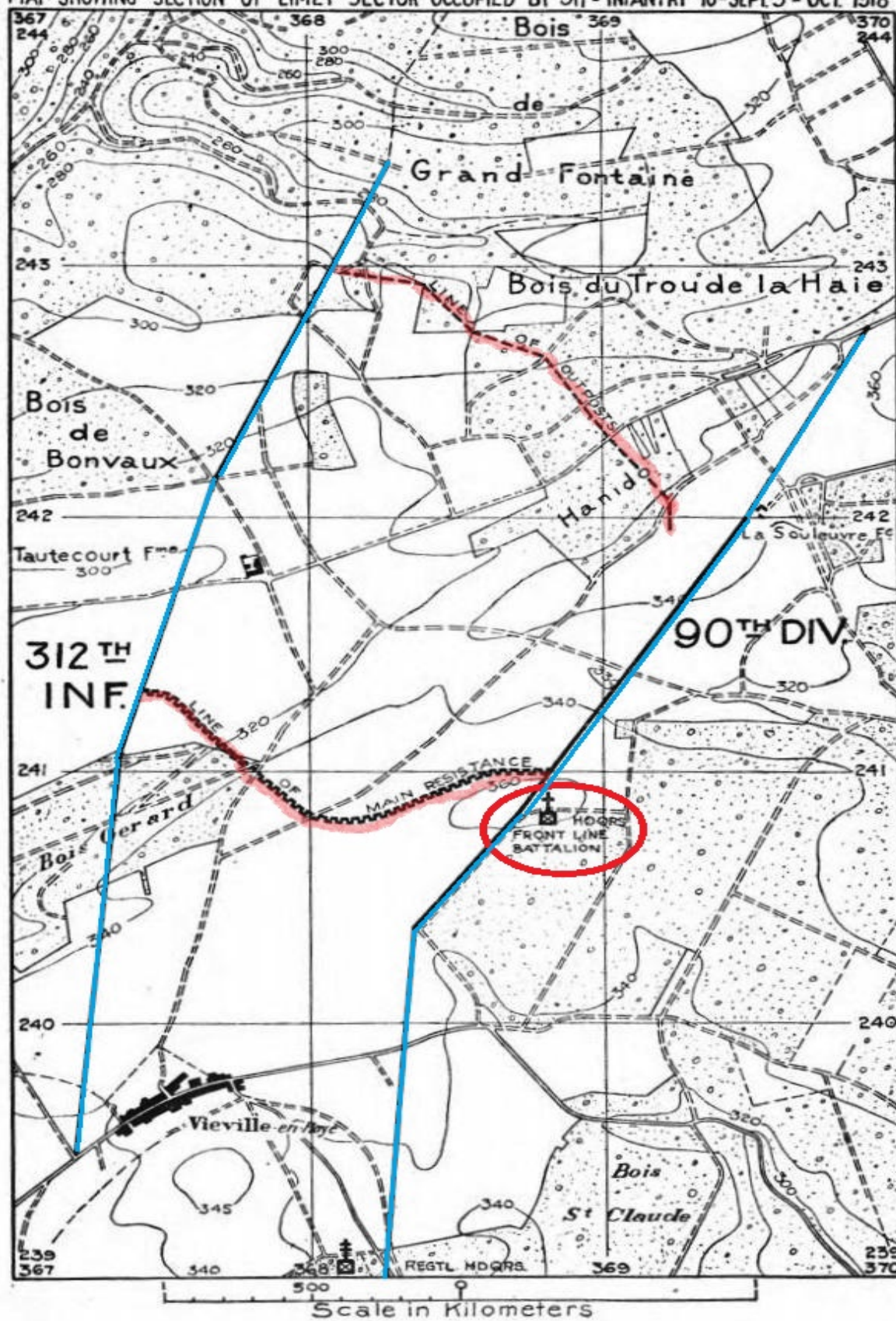
him. At 8 pm on the 16th, the 311th and 312th, the 156th Brigade, began the relief of the 61st Infantry Regiment of the 5th Division at *Viéville-en-Haye*, the village suffering much destruction as seen in the photographs. Most has been rebuilt, including the *Église Saint-Airy* on Grande Rue, and the two farms on the map, *Tautecort* on the left and *La Soulevre* on the right, are found with the same names on Google Maps today. A vigorous German counterattack had pushed back the line in

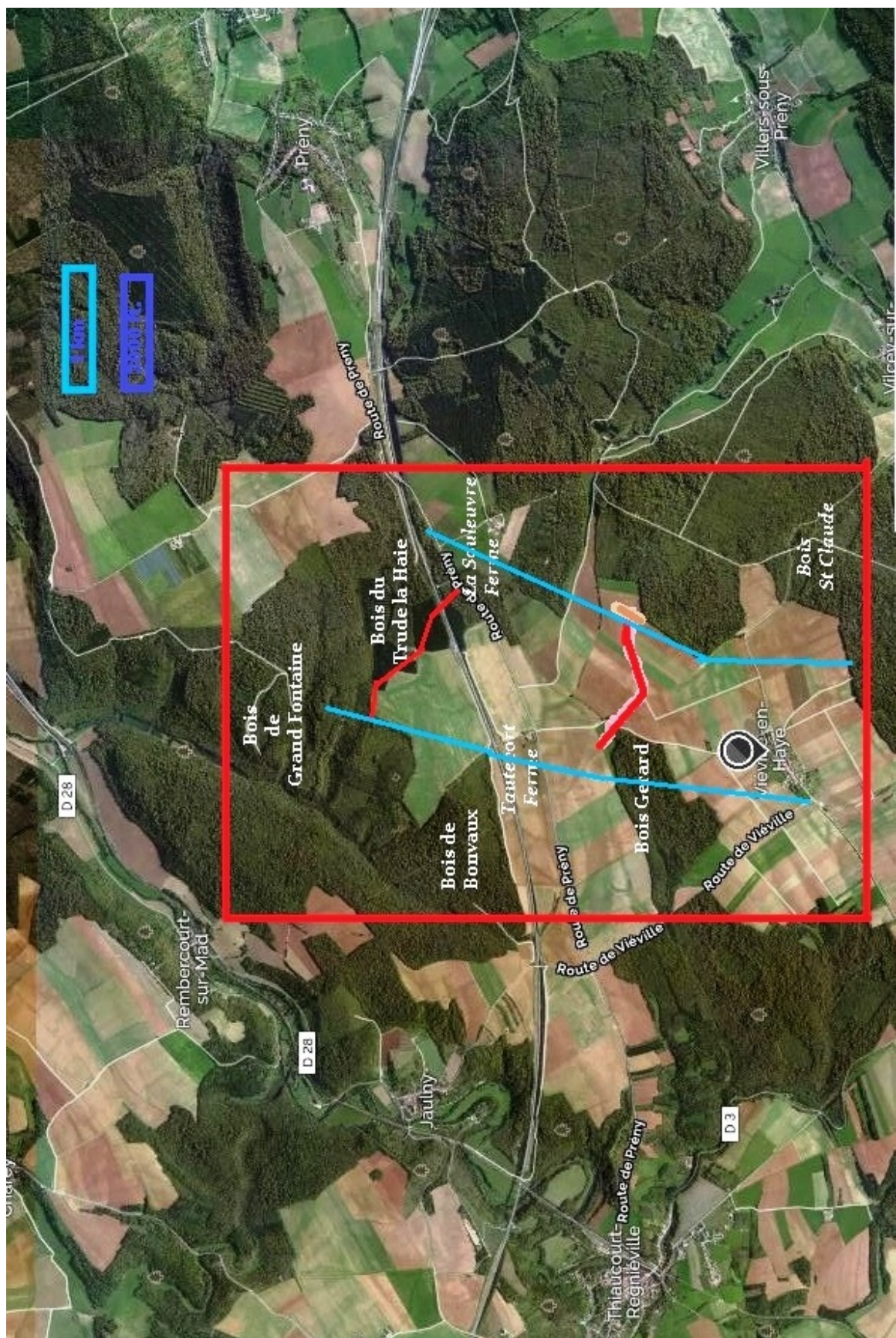
front of 5th Division but the 311th and 312th successfully halted the enemy advance and quickly reclaimed the ground lost. The last few hours of the offensive on the 16th is why the 311th is credited with participating in the offensive. The offensive closed on the 16th and the

Lorraine Operation opened on the 17th. 311th's 2nd Battalion took up the front lines with Company H in the outpost line, E, F, and G Companies in the main line and Battalion HQ in the *Forêt de Vencheres*, as indicated on the map. Their orders were to fortify the trenches on the main line as well as the platoon strong points on the outpost line. The main line was 1.3 miles from the Hindenburg Line, one of the shortest separations in the American sector. The 2nd Battalion remained on the front line until being relieved by the 1st Battalion on the 22nd. The area was secured and from there, raids into German held territory continued to divert attention and resources from the upcoming Meuse-Argonne offensive; the 311th's first offensive was done by 1st Battalion through the *Bois de la Tru-de-la-Haye* on the 26th. After making a gain of a quarter-mile and taking a dozen machine gun nests and an equal number of prisoners, they had to fall back to the jumping off point after sustaining mounting casualties in an effective barrage and counterattack. According to Company B commander, this was the first time the men were exposed to the gruesome horrors of seeing your soldiers torn apart by shelling and machine guns – and never actually seeing the enemy that you are exchanging fire with. 2nd Battalion returned to the front lines from 27 September to 4 October while, to the west, the Meuse-Argonne offensive commenced the first phase of operations on 26 September. The German defenses between the Argonne and the Meuse were compressed to a depth of 20 kilometers and included the standard three lines: the outpost line *Giselher Stellung*, the main or 2nd line, the *Kriemhilde Stellung*, and the support trench, or *Freya Stellung*. Supplementing these were the *Hagen*, the *Volker* and the *Wiesenschlenken Stellung*. The main lines were constructed with concrete and had elaborate underground bunkers and facilities unknown on the French side. This concentrated defense protected the train lines, the coal fields, the iron mines, and, in the end, the line of retreat which pivoted in the Meuse-Argonne area.



MAP SHOWING SECTION OF LIMY SECTOR OCCUPIED BY 311TH INFANTRY 16TH SEPT-3RD OCT 1918





The 78th was officially relieved on 6 October and attached as reserve to the U.S. Army III Corps (activated 16 May). It seems they actually spent the 4th, an unusually sunny and warm afternoon, heading to the *Foret de la Reine*, but the 'front line battalion,' presumably 2nd Battalion as they were in the front lines when the order to move arrived, only making it to the *Bois des Grandes Portions*. The rest of the 311th made their intended destination at 5:30 am on the 5th. At 4 pm that same day, the reassembled Regiment marched to *Mécrin*, arriving at 11 pm. On 6 October, the Regiment marched for 11 hours, 14 miles, through *Campigny* and *Menil*, reaching *Pierrefitte-sur-Aire* at 10 pm. On the 8th, a 3 mile march south brought them to *Nicey-sur-Aire*, where they boarded busses, and were driven 24 miles to *Beauchamp Ferme* in *Foret d'Argonne*, arriving at 10pm. On the 10th they began marching at 7:30 am and covered 13 miles in the Argonne ending the march just west of *Montblainville*; the following day a short 3 mile hike took them to the *Bois de Chatel* where men from the 86th were added to fill out the ranks, bringing the 78th up to 16,756.¹³² The roads were camouflaged with huge screens stretching for miles.¹³³

The 311th was assigned to the U.S. 1st Army Corps on 10 October and readied for their chance against the German 3rd Army's Group Argonne. That same day, the German's lost their iron grip on the Argonne Forest and shortly after contacted President Wilson regarding an armistice.¹³⁴

As one searches out their family history, many stories are told, some true, some not. This author well remembers being told by ALBERT that he was wounded in battle in the Forests of Argonne. Many years have passed since hearing that story in my parent's kitchen as a young child but I can vividly recall ALBERT pointing to a brass doorknob and comparing it to his bald head and stating that he lost his hair as a result of being gassed in WW I. I have tried to piece together a true account of that offensive.

At 9 pm on the night of 15 October, the 2nd Battalion of the 78th division marched out to relieve the 77th from the front line as the fourth phase of the offensive got underway. The front line followed the railroad tracks from *Grandpré* heading east towards Chevieres, rounding that village on the north between it and the River Aire. The right held by the 77th was the western half of the

Lightning Division Scaled Grand Pré Walls on Ladders

**Four Times Beaten Back by
Germans, Col. Anderson
Writes, They Finally Took
City at Point of Bayonet**

The Lightning Division, which trained at Camp Dix, N. J., swarmed into the walled city of Grand Pré by means of ladders, according to a letter Colonel Alvord V. P. Anderson, commander of the 312th Infantry, wrote to his wife, who is living in Newark, N. J. A twelve-foot wall surrounds Grand Pré. Colonel Anderson wrote, and the 309th, 311th and 312th Infantry swept forward four times on September 15 in vain attempts to take it, the foremost ranks bearing ladders on their shoulders.

Four times they were beaten back by the German fire, but they rallied and charged again. The fifth assault took the Americans right to the old wall, where they were partly sheltered from machine-gun fire, and up the ladders and into the city they poured, taking it at the point of the bayonet.

Colonel Anderson said that he had been gassed mildly by a shell which burst in his dugout and killed a lieutenant.

"I was called to the door for a minute," he wrote. "One of my lieutenants took my place at the table. When I came back five minutes later a shell had plunged through the roof and exploded in the poor fellow's lap. In trying to help him I was gassed, as the bomb must have contained gas as well as an explosive."

New York Tribune
3 December 1918

town of *Saint-Juvin* which they had taken on the 14th and the left was that portion of *Grandpré* south of the east-west main street. Beginning at midnight, the Battalion P.C. was established in Chevieres and the relief was completed just before 5 am. The constant rain with knee-deep mud in some places, coupled with a lack of adequate scouting meant any effort to advance was hopeless. 1st Battalion was in support position and 3rd Battalion in Reserve.¹³⁵ The History of Company B, in the 1st Battalion, disagrees with this, stating that, rather than being in support, they relieved the 308th at 3 am on the 16th from their line west of *La Folle Ferme*. The 311th was facing the German Imperial 76th Division (252nd, 253rd and 254th Regiments) and the 2nd Landwehr Division (122 Landwehr Regiment).

While the relief of the 308th was happening, the 311th received field orders to attack at 6 am. Company B, having being informed of this at 5:30 am, just over 2 hours after they took up their positions, was on the road heading towards Chevieres at 6, as instructed, moving along roads that were *a mass of confusion*. What with the 77th heading back, the 311th heading up, the 308th heading back, Company B heading up, and there being just one road for all this movement, confusion is an understatement. In the confusion of that night, reconnaissance of the front line was not done and the ignorance and mistakes of guides led to ensuing troubles. Despite the hopelessness of the situation, the 311th launched their attack through the early morning mist at 6:35 without the benefit of an artillery barrage and with virtually no information about the enemies' position. One *history* states they *proceeded to take the town of Chevieres and advanced to the Aire River where two platoons were able to cross before the mist lifted. During the night of the 16th, the remaining troops crossed the Aire and moved to the west, advancing the line towards Grandpré, covering a distance less than a mile before being stopped by enemy fire.* This retelling does not match with the official unit history. Chevieres was where the 2nd Battalion was headquartered from the start! They could not make liaison with the 310th on their right with good reason – the 310th was not there! The 310th did not reach the front line for another 5 hours, at 11:30 am. The enemy had machine guns positioned in the woods north of Saint-Juvin Road, less than half a mile from the river. German artillery and machine gun fire prevented any advance for the day with the 311th casualties being 5 killed, 21 wounded and 21 gassed.

The Battalion was ordered to attack at 6:30 am on the 17th, which they did without an artillery barrage. The right advanced a mile to a crest north of Chevieres and the 311th was finally able to liaison with the 310th on their right and the 312th on their left. Casualties were 12 killed, 49 wounded and 49 gassed. That night, the 303rd Engineers threw 4 four bridges measuring 100' to 139', across the Aire. Located between *Chevieres* and *Grandpré*, each platoon was able to look to a relatively dry crossing.¹³⁶

The 18th started with a similar order, a full front line attack at 6:30 am. This they did, again with no artillery barrage; they managed to advance to within a half-mile of their objective but had to retreat under withering enemy fire. Their objective for the 18th was to advance up the west side, and clear out, the *Bois de Loges*, which was protected by thirty machine guns, to outflank enemy positions held along the northwest edge of the wood.¹³⁷ By noon the 311th's advance was stopped by enemy fire from *Grandpré* and the heights beyond. The 155th Brigade, made up of the 309th and 310th Regiments, had a similar objective that day to that of the 311th: advance up the east side of the *Bois*, maintaining contact with the 311th and sweep the enemy from the forest. The 310th had barely made any advance by noon, opening a mile-wide gap in which the *Ferme des Loges* was located, and occupied by the enemy. The 311th could make no advance against enemy fire coming from their left, *Grandpré*; their front, the

heights; and their right, the *Ferme des Loges*, falling short of their objective, the northwest edge of the *Bois de Loges*, by a half-mile. The 311th's casualty list that day included 9 killed, 27 wounded and 14 gassed. ALBERT probably accounted for one of this number but the lack of consistency in the hospital records and the absence of his name on hospital rosters for that day, make this an educated guess at best. *Educated* because the 2nd Battalion was relieved by the 1st Battalion by 10 pm that night, thus they were removed from the front line. As such, it is less likely that ALBERT would be advancing up a hill and dodging enemy machine gun fire. The 311th headed to *La Besogne*, taking up the reserve position.



As ALBERT later told his younger brother JOHN, he was advancing up a hill and, upon reaching the top, the Germans opened fire. ALBERT jumped into a foxhole that had chlorine gas in it (ALBERT always said mustard gas, but records of the Army Expeditionary Forces say chlorine gas). He was immobilized and had to be dragged out of the hole and taken to an aid station. From there he was sent to Field Hospital 309 at *Apremont* which was used to treat gassed soldiers. On 21 October he was transferred to Field Hospital 312 and evacuated on 22 October via Evacuation Hospital 9 to Ward 45, Base Hospital 114 at Camp Beau Désert, near *Pichey*, west of *Bordeaux*, arriving there on 24 October 1918. Records indicate a variety of diagnoses: dysentery and gastroenteritis at FH 312 and EH 9, trench foot at BH 114 and aortic incompetence; and dates ranging from the 18th to the 21st as the date of injury. Beau Désert was slated to encompass 6 base hospitals: 22, 104, 106, 111, 114 and 121; plus Prov. B.H. N^o. 7. It operated with almost 7,000 beds, perhaps up to 10,000.¹³⁸ Medical Department records state that, of the 6 planned hospitals, only the 22nd and 114th were actually in operation at the end of the war. He was in Ward 45 followed by Ward 73 at BH114 for 4 days total before being transferred to the Convalescent Camp of BH114 on 28 October where he remained for six weeks. While his military record reflects the injuries and the hospitals, the daily hospital records do not list him at all. ALBERT listed his nearest relative as "UNCLE FRANCIS DEGNI" of Naples, Italy; *nearest* being in distance. He remained convalescing until 7 December 1918 when he was returned to his unit in *Braux-Saint-Remy*.

The *Trenton Evening Times* of 5 December 1918 carried the headline "*Pershing Praises Trenton Soldiers. 78th and 29th Divisions Among Troops General Said Had 'Steel Nerves'.*" The *State Gazette* (NJ) and *Trenton Evening Times* of 6 December 1918 carried the following article:¹³⁹



"COUNT" MATELENA WOUNDED IN FRANCE:

Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH MATELENA, of 421 Princeton Avenue, have received word that their son, PRIVATE ALBERT J. MATELENA has been wounded and gassed in battle. He is now convalescent at Camp Beau Desert, France. MATELENA, better known among his friends as "Count," is a member of Company E, 311th Infantry. He received his military training at Camp Dix and went overseas with that division.

The 311th continued with daily attacks, including artillery barrages from the day the 1st Battalion took the front lines, but by 20 October the enemy had fully dislodged them from the *Bois de Loges* and the 311th was back to Saint-Juvin Road, where the 311th had been 5 days earlier. As the Imperial forces crumbled, they started to advance beginning on the 21st and continuing to do so through the 5th of November when they were relieved by the 77th. Of the 78th's 493 deaths, losses in the 311th accounted for over half – 298 deaths, 231 of whom were killed in action; slightly over 8% of the Regiment. The 78th's wounded came to 4,696. After the Armistice on 11 November, the 311th boarded trains at *Dommartin-sur-Yèvre* and headed south about 130 miles, to the 21st Training Area where Regimental Headquarters located at *Semur-en-Auxois*. The 2nd Battalion detrained at *Les Lame-Alesia* and marched 3



Braux-Saint-Remy

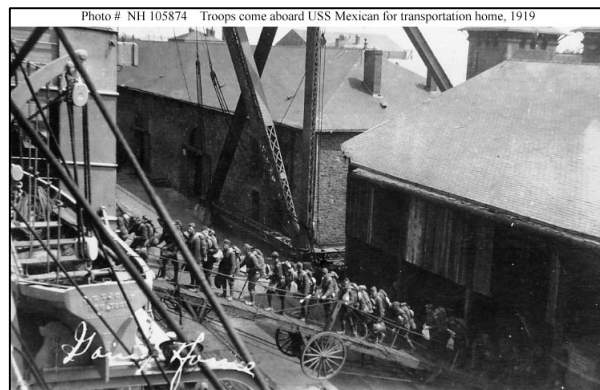
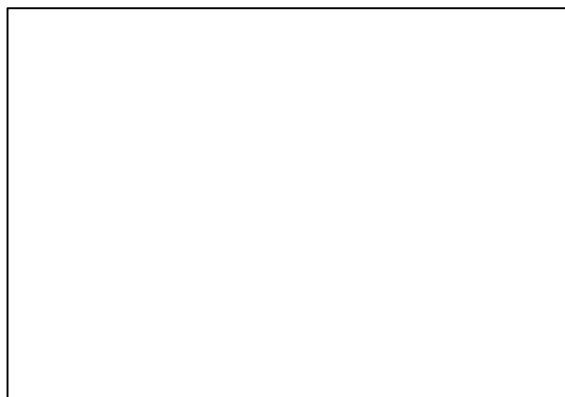
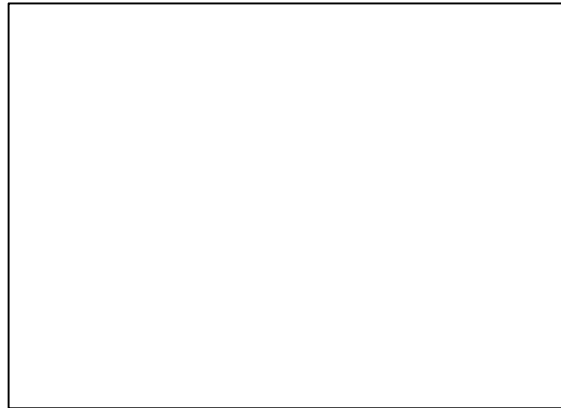
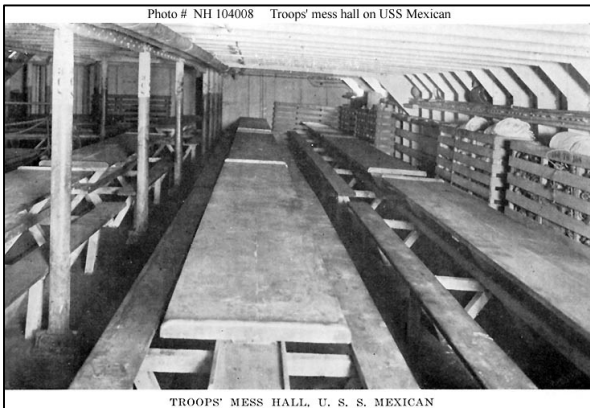
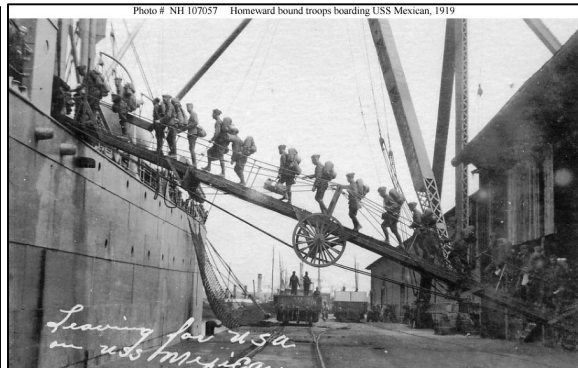
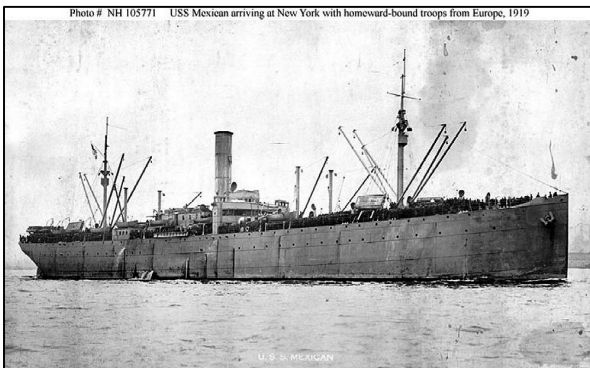
miles to *Pouillenay*; from there each unit went to their assigned location. Company E headed off to a small village called *Braux-Saint-Remy* in the *Marne* *departement*; its population has not exceeded 100 since 1962. Located some 6 miles south of *Sainte Menehould* in the *Cote d'Or*, ALBERT rejoined his unit there in mid-December, staying until mid-April 1919. Company B was quartered in *Flavigny-sur-Ozerman*, the setting used in the 2000 film *Chocolat*. In the mornings they

would drill and practice with firearms while the afternoons were devoted to athletics. *The Flash*, the newspaper of the 78th, made its debut on 6 February; its French run ended with the 10 May issue. Each week 350 men would be given passes for 7 to 10 days in one of the designated leave areas including the *Riviera*, *Aux-les-Bains*, *La Bourboule*, *Grenoble* and others. Men could also get an extended leave to visit family in other parts of France, Great Britain and Italy. It's nice to think that ALBERT took advantage of this, but we'll never know. On 26 March the entire 78th Division massed at *Les Laumes*

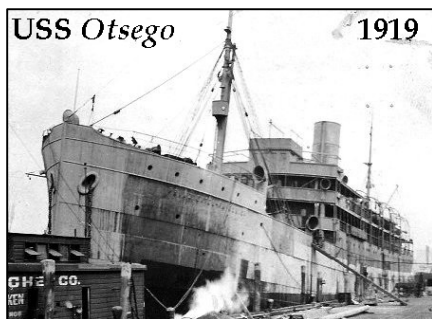


for Inspection and Review by GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING. On 21 April, the 78th Division Association was created to assist the men in returning to civilian life.

In the last 2 weeks of April, they headed towards *Bordeaux* in southwest France, landing in *Beautiran* in the *Gironde departement* on the 30th. The 311th then moved to the American Docks at *Bassens*, across the *Garonne* from *Bordeaux*, some 62 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The units of the 311th headed home as vessels became available. The USS *Mexican* (ID 1655) carried 2,404 military personnel including the 311th Infantry Field and Staff, Headquarters and Supply Companies, Medical Detachment, 2nd and 3rd Battalions, and the Ordnance Detachment. Reported in newspapers as sailing from *Bordeaux*, this usually meant *Bassens*, but this vessel used the port at Saint-Nazaire in Brittany as a home port and may have



departed from there on the 10th. The ship docked in Hoboken, NJ, reported as New York, on the 22nd of May.¹⁴⁰ Companies A, B and C of 1st Battalion embarked at 8 pm on 10 May aboard the former Hamburg America Line passenger liner, *Prince Eitel Fredrich*. This vessel,



built in 1901, was recommissioned as the US Navy Transport Ship USS *Otsego* (ID-1628) on 7 February 1919. The *Otsego* docked on 23 May.¹⁴¹ Other units of the 78th were transported on the *Radnor* (ID-3023, 312th, NY 25 May), the *Montpelier* (ID-1954, 312th, Phila, 26 May); the *Santa Paula* (ID-1590, 309th, NY, 28 May); the *Kroonland* (ID-1541) or the *Santa Ana* carried the 78th Div HQ to New York; the *Julia Luckenbach* (ID-2407, 310th, NY, 29 May); and the *Edward Luckenbach* (ID-1662, Infantry Detachment of 311th, NY, 29 May).¹⁴² The Troop Billet he received has

clear and concise instructions; whether they were useful or not is a different concern.

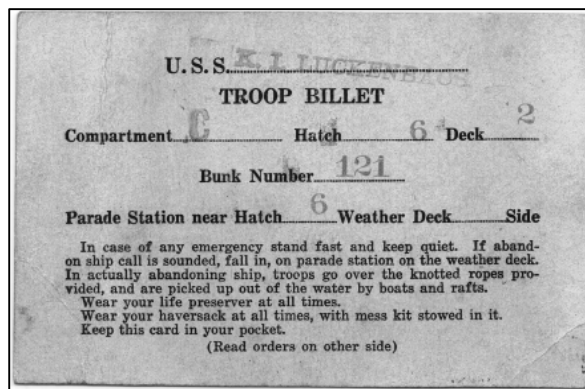
Company order No. 7, dated 19 May 1919 at *Pouillenay*, France lists ALBERT as one of the men of Company E, 311th Infantry, entitled to wear 2 *Service Chevrons* which designated being wounded. He was also awarded the *Silver Victory Button* and received \$60.00 in bonus pay.¹⁴³ During the war he had the Army send a part of his pay to his parents. The 156th Brigade was demobilized at Camp Dix on 26 May 1919 and there was a "reception" in their



honor in Trenton that same day.¹⁴⁴ He received an Honorable Discharge in the rank of Private on 30 May 1919.¹⁴⁵ This same day the City of Trenton announced there would be an official reception for the 311th as well as a memorial service on 1 June for the war dead at Cadwalader Park.¹⁴⁶ Trenton's war veterans of Company E

had their first reunion on 21 August 1919 at the War Camp Community Services club rooms. ALBERT was one of over 40 men that attended the reunion which included a showing of Charlie Chaplin's "Shoulder Arms." He was a member of "Veterans of World War I," most likely a group that included the Company E members as a subgroup.

ALBERT found that working indoors was not agreeable to his health and he sought work that had him out of doors. He also found he could no longer play a baseball game as he had done before the war. During the summer of 1920 he was a huckster, earning \$150.00 a month. In April and May 1921 he worked at amusement stands for the same pay. At this time he was giving his parents \$50.00 a month. Other than these short periods of work, ALBERT lived off his savings and also worked at the Little Gem Restaurant at 318 North Broad Street, near the Battle Monument in Trenton.¹⁴⁷ It is thought that one of ALBERT's nephews owned this restaurant. In 1921 he received a 10% disability award, retroactive to his discharge in 1919, for injuries



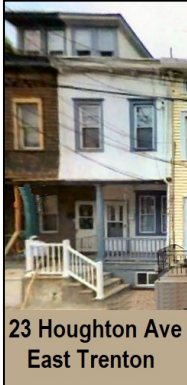
received during the war. This award was continued until 1925. He became a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Trenton Lodge No. 105; on 19 October 1922.¹⁴⁸ He was posthumously awarded the Purple Heart in 2005.

He married DOROTHY SOUTHARD on 9 November 1922. It is not certain how this marriage came about with ALBERT being 26 and DOROTHY only 15. Several things are known – first, 26 was considered to be quite old to be single; second, ALBERT almost certainly knew DOROTHY’S mother, ELIZABETH VANKIRK before meeting DOROTHY; and third, they were married quickly, in a locale that didn’t scrutinize the application for a marriage license too carefully as DOROTHY’S age is incorrect. Some things are hinted at – ALBERT had a long-time girlfriend of Italian descent that, for reasons unknown, he couldn’t, or wouldn’t, marry; and DOROTHY’S mother was in a very precarious position financially and supporting herself and three children must have been extremely difficult. Other things are now known to not be correct, but may contain a kernel of truth – ELIZABETH did not “arrange” this marriage in exchange for employment in ALBERT’S restaurant, she never worked for ALBERT or in a restaurant. Lastly, some things may never be known – who was ALBERT’S girlfriend and did she, in fact, accompany the newlyweds on their honeymoon? How long did this mysterious relationship continue? Does this tie-in with the animosity expressed by ALBERT’S family towards a person or family with the name of ANNA RINALDI or RISALDI? (Continued in separate file)

- 7) JOHN MATELENA: birth certificate gives their address as 2199 First Avenue.¹⁴⁹ After their move to Trenton he was baptized at Chiesa de San Gioancomo (Saint Joachim), the newly opened Italian Church, on 16 November 1902. Godparents were MICHELE and MARGARITA COLUCCI. Working at DeLaval by 1920, JOHN is found on the “red Sox” team in their bowling league.¹⁵⁰ He **married** JOSEPHINE YACCARINO (born 10 June 1902, Philadelphia, daughter of FRANK and MARY YACCARINO; MARY died in Trenton in 1938 and FRANK on 9 July 1946). In 1922, they were witnesses at the marriage of his brother ALBERT in Maryland. JOHN and JOSEPHINE lived upstairs at 13 Fountain Avenue in 1925 and ‘26, where they sublet from ALBERT for \$25.00 a month, who claims to have rented the house from his parents, though they may not have actually owned it. JOHN was a drafts man at this time and they moved to 1043 Melrose Avenue by 1927.¹⁵¹ In 1950 they sold the Melrose Avenue home and lived briefly in the Mercerville Mobile Home Park in Robbinsville, NJ. They purchased another home at 2080 Liberty Street in 1953, with FRANK and ANNE YACCARINO as co-purchasers.¹⁵² JOHN worked at DeLaval Steam and Turbine Company where he has several patents. One was for an ‘Inflatable Aerial Projection Display Device’ which allowed images to be projected onto the service of a hot air balloon.¹⁵³ JOSEPHINE was a saleswoman at Joyce Dress Shop and later a receptionist at the Adam & Eve Spa, owned by their daughter and son-in-law. They later lived on East State Street Extension in Hamilton Township. For unknown reasons, ownership of the MATELENA plot for JOHN’S parents and sister in *Saint Mary’s Cemetery* is in his name; he may have accompanied his mother when the plot was originally purchased in 1925. JOSEPHINE died on 28 November 1995 at Lawrenceville Nursing Home where she had lived with JOHN for several years. She was entombed in *Our Lady of Lourdes Cemetery* Mausoleum in Trenton. JOHN died at the nursing home, Wednesday, 3 September 1997 and was entombed with his wife.

JOSEPHINE was born in Philadelphia on 10 June 1902 to FRANK YACCARINO (b.1865) and MARY MESCHON (b.1873) who had emigrated from Italy around 1894 and married in 1896.

They lived in Philadelphia until at least 1904 where they had 3 children: LOUISE, born ~1900; JOSEPHINE, born 10 June 1902; and PASQUALE, born April 1904. As unlikely as it would seem to be, a second couple named YACCARINO living in Hoboken, New Jersey in 1910 had a daughter named JOSEPHINE (b.1907) and son named FRANK (b.1903) with LOUISE as the mother and JOSEPH as father! Our family was living at 31 Mechanics Avenue in



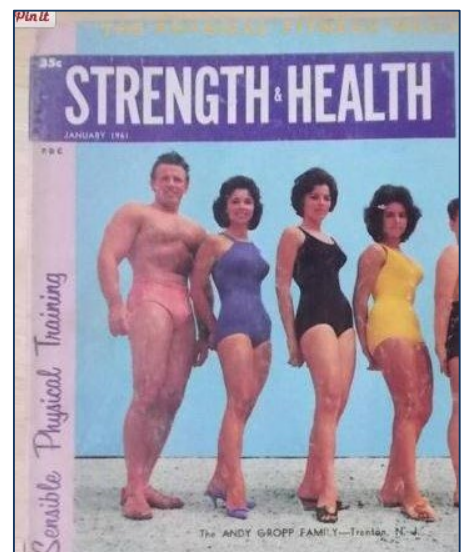
East Trenton in 1915 with the children attending Saint Joseph's Parochial School a couple blocks away on North Olden Avenue. By 1920 the family of 5, with *PASQUALE* now named as FRANK, had bought a home at 23 Houghton Avenue in the same neighborhood. FRANK was a foreman in a rubber plant by this time. MARY died on 8 April 1938 and was buried in *Holy Sepulchre Cemetery* in Hamilton Township. FRANK was still living at the same house in 1940 but with his eponymous son as head of household. He died on 9 July 1946 and was buried with his wife. Their daughter LOUISE and son FRANK, with his wife ANNA, and at least 2 grandchildren, were buried in



the same plot.¹⁵⁴

- a) GLADYS MARIE MATELENA: born 19 July 1924, baptized at Saint Mary's Cathedral on 24 August 1924, godparents were FRANK YACCARINO and ELOISE ASTHORY. She married ANDREW J. GROPP, III on 6 January 1942 at Saint Mary's Cathedral, Trenton, NJ. He was the son of WALTER and FRANCIS (CLINTON) GROPP. They lived in the Mercerville Mobile Home Park in Robbinsville, NJ around the same time as her parents. GLADYS' cousin ALBERTA lived in the same park with her husband VALENTINE W. SMITH.

They were both very active in the physical fitness business. For a time, probably in the late 1940s-early 1950s, they lived in Southern California where they learned the business of operating a health facility. Returning to Trenton, they founded one of the area's first health clubs, *Gropp's Adam and Eve Health Spa*, years prior to the advent of the fitness movement. Located at 1601 South Clinton Avenue, the family lived on the second floor above the *Spa*. Over the years they helped many relatives get started on their physical fitness programs, as well as employing several family members in their spas. Many locals speak highly of the spa, especially the dedication of ANDY to the members. The family was featured on the cover of *Strength and Health*, a national fitness magazine during the term of JOHN F. KENNEDY as President, named as "America's Fittest Family." The photo is of the family, in an athletic stance, and the accompanying story dealt with KENNEDY's fitness program that was instituted throughout the public education system in the U.S. Both daughters were repeatedly humiliated by the nuns at Holy Angels School for posing in such a disgraceful manor and they readily bad-mouthed their parents. GLADYS was also an "accomplished, award winning artist."¹⁵⁵



GLADYS' parents moved in with them as they grew older until they needed constant supervision and care. After the death of her parents, the MATELENA plot in *Saint Mary's Cemetery* became hers under law; the cemetery office has no record of any transfer of title. In later years, GLADYS and ANDY spent their winters in Ft. Lauderdale, FL. GLADYS' health deteriorated in the latter part of 2002 attributable to a rare brain disease, cerebral amyloid angiopathy. She moved in with her daughter DRU in February 2003. Shortly before she passed she started to ask for "MARIE" who her daughter did not know. Meanwhile, in another part of Trenton GLADYS' cousin MARIE (MATELENA) NABINGER was also deteriorating and started to ask for "GLADYS." Likewise, her children did not know who she was talking about. GLADYS died on 11 March 2003 at DRU's home. Her cousin MARIE passed shortly after on 7 June 2003. GLADYS' funeral was directed by the Kingston & Kemp Funeral Home, Hamilton Township, NJ. Mass of Christian Burial was celebrated in Saint Michael's Church, Trenton, NJ. A memorial service was held at *Our Lady Queen of Heaven Cemetery*, Fort Lauderdale, FL, where she is buried. ANDY moved permanently to the Fort Lauderdale area shortly thereafter. He died 22 July 2009 in Pompano Beach, FL and was buried with his wife. The obituary posted on FindAGrave:

Andrew J. 'Andy' Gropp POMpano BEACH, FL - Andrew J. "Andy" Gropp passed away July 22, 2009 at the Vitas Hospice Center in Pompano Beach, FL, with his family by his side. Andy and Gladys Gropp were early pioneers of the health spa industry in New Jersey, which was their passion; locations included the original Gropp's Health Studio on S. Clinton Ave, Trenton, and the Adam & Eve Spa in Lawrenceville. Andy was particularly proud of having his family on the cover of Strength and Health magazine and the many articles praising their accomplishments in the health spa industry. Their dedication and commitment earned them many loyal customers and friends. Born in White Horse, NJ, he was a longtime resident of Lawrenceville, NJ before he and Gladys retired to Fort Lauderdale, FL. Andy was a star football player, graduated from Trenton Catholic Boys High School, attended the Blair Academy and held numerous awards for body building and weight lifting. He was a 1st lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force, a radar bombardier navigator in the Strategic Air Command, and a veteran of World War II and the Korean War. He was preceded in death by his beloved wife and business partner, Gladys, and his daughter, Donna Gropp. He was the son of the late Walter and Francis (Clinton) Gropp, brother of the late Walter Gropp Jr., and Lucine Howarth, and son-in-law of the late John and Josephine Matelena. Andy is survived by his son, Ron Gropp of Pompano Beach, FL; daughter and son-in-law, Dru and Tom Damico of Robbinsville, NJ; grandson, Andrew J. Gropp of Ruther Glen, VA; grandson and his wife, Jon Darrick and Michele Gropp of Fort Myers, FL; great-grandchildren, Jon, Andrew Joseph and Danielle Gropp; sister, Ellen Wilno of Hamilton, NJ; sister-in-law, Audrey Gropp of Jacksonville, FL, and several nieces and nephews. There are no calling hours. A Mass of Christian Burial will be celebrated on Aug. 14, 2009, at 10:30 a.m. at St. Gabriel's Catholic Church in Pompano Beach, FL. Burial will follow in Our Lady Queen of Heaven Cemetery. Memorial donations may be sent to VITAS Hospice Charitable Fund, 5420 NW 33rd Ave., Suite 100, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309 in memory of Andrew Gropp. He is loved dearly and will be greatly missed by his family and friends.

- i) DRUSILLA GROPP: married TOM D'AMICO; live in Robbinsville, NJ. As the eldest child, DRU inherited the MATELENA plot, with the one empty grave (and upkeep bills that have not been paid since the 1960s according to the office) in *Saint Mary's Cemetery*. It is not known if she is aware of this fact. Having no children herself, the next to inherit would be her brother RONALD.
- ii) RONALD ANDREW GROPP: lives in Ft. Lauderdale, FL.
 - (1) JON DARRICK GROPP: wife is MICHELLE; they live in Ft. Myers, FL.
 - (a) JON GROPP⁺
 - (b) DANIELLE GROPP*⁺
 - (c) ANDREW JOSEPH GROPP*⁺
 - (2) ANDREW (DREW) J. GROPP: lives in Ruther Glen, VA.
 - (a) ALEXANDRA GROPP
 - (b) DESTINY GROPP*
- * These three grandchildren of GLADYS are known from her obituary;
- ⁺ These three from ANDY's obituary; it is not clear why the names of JON and ALEXANDRA were omitted from GLADYS' obituary while that of ALEXANDRA and DESTINY were omitted from ANDY's.
- iii) DONNA MARIE GROPP: born 1946; died 9 January 1994; *Our Lady Queen of Heaven Cemetery*, Fort Lauderdale.

Section removed based on Ida McKeown FGS: Preliminary research in 1900 Trenton revealed two CARNEVULO entries: GIOVANNI, 27 years old at 441 Whittaker Avenue; and GIUSEPPE, a 49 year old living on nearby Mott, but no VINCENZO. A "JOSEPH CARNIVALLI" was treasurer of The Bercilliero Society, the Italian marching club in Trenton in 1908. The club headed the processions of the affiliated Saint Joachim's Roman Catholic Church and drilled weekly in a hall on Mott Street.¹⁵⁶ It is not known if JOSEPH CARNIVALLI was one-and-the-same as GIUSEPPE CARNEVULO that lived on Mott Street. Another possibility is VINCENZO CARVALLO who died in 1962 and is interred at *Our Lady of Lourdes Cemetery* with a wife named LOUISA CAMERA and an infant daughter named ROSE. A VINCENT CARNEVALE graduated from Junior 4 in 1939; perhaps this was a son of the elusive VINCENZO CARNEVALE.¹⁵⁷ Neither of the two present in 1900 appears to be the fleeting VINCENZO that could be the very reason the MADDALENA family moved to Trenton.

- ¹ Birth certificate of Giuseppe Maddalena; Archivio di Stato di Caserta, Italy; No.56 of 1854
- ² Birth certificate of Maria Sacco; Archivio di Stato di Caserta, Italy; No. 27 of 1861.
- ³ Birth information obtained from register extracts from the Ufficio dello Stato Civile, Comune di Piedimonte Matese *and* directly from the registers: Registri dello Stato Civile di Piedimonte d'Alife (Caserta); Nascita, 1881, No. 168. FamilySearch.org citation: "Italia, Caserta, Santa Maria Capua Vetere, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1929," Piedimonte d'Alife > Morti, cittadinanze 1876 Nati, pubblicazioni, matrimoni, morti, cittadinanze 1877-1893 Nati 1894; Tribunale di Santa Maria Capua Vetere (Santa Maria Capua Vetere Court, Santa Maria Capua Vetere) Film roll 1801411, DGS 7063123.
- ⁴ Registri dello Stato Civile di Piedimonte d'Alife (Caserta); Nascita, 1890, No. 123. Familysearch.org citation: "Italia, Caserta, Santa Maria Capua Vetere, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1929," Piedimonte d'Alife > Morti, cittadinanze 1876 Nati, pubblicazioni, matrimoni, morti, cittadinanze 1877-1893 Nati 1894 > image 2322 of 3021; Tribunale di Santa Maria Capua Vetere (Santa Maria Capua Vetere Court, Santa Maria Capua Vetere). Film roll 1801411, DGS 7063123.
- ⁵ Stato Civile di Piedimonte d'Alife, Matrimonio, 1880, No. 29. Familysearch.org citation: "Italia, Caserta, Santa Maria Capua Vetere, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1929," Piedimonte d'Alife > Morti, cittadinanze 1876 Nati, pubblicazioni, matrimoni, morti, cittadinanze 1877-1893 Nati 1894; Tribunale di Santa Maria Capua Vetere (Santa Maria Capua Vetere Court, Santa Maria Capua Vetere) Film roll 1801411, DGS 7063123.
- ⁶ Registri dello Stato Civile di Piedimonte d'Alife (Caserta); Nascita, 1884, No. 133. Familysearch.org citation: "Italia, Caserta, Santa Maria Capua Vetere, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1929," Piedimonte d'Alife > Morti, cittadinanze 1876 Nati, pubblicazioni, matrimoni, morti, cittadinanze 1877-1893 Nati 1894 > image 1621 of 3021; Tribunale di Santa Maria Capua Vetere (Santa Maria Capua Vetere Court, Santa Maria Capua Vetere). Film roll 1801411, DGS 7063123.
- ⁷ List of Passengers, District of the City of New York, Port of New York, 5 January 1893, *Str. California*, passenger numbers 615-620.
- ⁸ Certificate and Record of Live Birth #13584, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York. 10 April 1893, Informant: Chiara Rosiere, 48 Mulberry Street.
- ⁹ Trow's New York City Directory For The Year Ending July 1, 1897, Vol. CX, p.939 (NYC: Trow's Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Co.); City Directories of the United States, Sequence 3, 1882-1901, New York, NY, Research Publications, Reel No. 15 of 20.
- ¹⁰ 1900 US Census: New York County, N.Y., Borough of Manhattan, 12th Ward, 5 June 1900, Enumeration District 927, p. 8, family 143, lines 72-79; *and* 1930 U.S. Census: New York County, N.Y., Manhattan Township; Enumeration District 1123, page 5A, lines 19 – 21.
- ¹¹ The information concerning Giuseppina Sacco D'Alessandro and Adelina Sacco De Maio came from census returns (Online database at Ancestry.com), city and telephone directories (Digital versions available at Archive.org) and World War I Registration Cards (Online database at Ancestry.com). They are grouped together by subject.

1905 New York State Census: Manhattan, New York City, New York County, Election District 11, Assembly District 33, 1 June 1905, p. 140, lines 32 – 34; *and* p. 141, lines 1 – 6.

1915 New York State Census: Manhattan, New York City, New York County, Election District 11, Assembly District 28, 1 June 1915, p. 87, lines 47 – 50; *and* p. 88, lines 1 – 3; *and* p. 281, lines 48 .

1925 New York State Census: Manhattan Borough, New York City, New York County, Election District 33, Assembly District 8, 1 June 1925, p. 79, lines 37 – 41; *and* Bronx Borough, New York City, New York County, Election District 79, Assembly District 18, 2 June 1925, p. 12, line 50; *and* p. 13, lines 1 - 3.

1900 U.S. Census: Manhattan Borough, New York City, New York, Ward 12, 5 June 1900, sheet 8B, Enumeration District 0927, dwelling 22, family 142, lines 68 -71; family 143, lines 72 – 79; *and* family 144, lines 80 – 82.

1910 U.S. Census: Manhattan Borough, New York City, New York, Ward AD18, 6 January 1930, sheet 7A, Enumeration District 1303, dwelling 12, family 107, lines 19 – 23; *and* Ward 12, 27 April 1910, sheet 25A, Enumeration District 290, dwelling 48, family 490, lines 25 - 28.

1930 U.S. Census: Bronx Borough, New York City, New York, Ward AD6, 14 April 1930, sheet 2A, Enumeration District 3-480,

dwelling 12, family 26, lines 22 – 29; and Manhattan Borough, New York City, New York, Ward AD23, 6 April 1930, sheet 5A, Enumeration District 31-1123, family 129, lines 19 – 21.

Trow General Directory for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx (Trow Publishing) 1908, p. 360; 1910, p. 316; 1911, p. 319; 1912, p. 335; and 1917 p. 597.

Trow Business Directory for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx (Trow Publishing) 1914, p. 274.

Trow's General Directory for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx (R. Polk and Sons Publishing) 1922, p. 567.

New York Telephone Directory (New York Telephone Company) 1909, p. 84; May and October 1910, p. 91; February 1915, p. 137; and October 1917, p. 139.

World War Registration Card, Nicola D'Alessandro, Serial No. 3104, Order No. A2135 and Anthony DeMaio (son of Pietro) Serial No. 4403, Order No. A178, 12 September 1918.

¹² New York City Geographic births index, 1895 – 1899, Reel No. 30, Manhattan, 419 East 114th St., birth certificate number 42452.

¹³ New York City Geographic births index, 1895 – 1899, Reel No. 30, Manhattan, 419 East 114th St. birth certificate numbers 15373 for Rosina and 23532 for Antonio; and 1900 – 1904, Reel No. 42, Manhattan, 419 East 114th St., birth certificate number 23061 for Vincenzo and 48 for Margaret.

¹⁴ List of Passengers, District of the City of New York, Port of New York, 16 October 1886, *Str. Cheribon*, numbers 385-6.

¹⁵ 1900 US Census: New York County, NY, Borough of Manhattan, 12th ward, Vol. 177, ED 921, sheet 4, lines 52-58.

¹⁶ "New York, New York City Marriage Records, 1829-1940," database, *FamilySearch*, Vincenzo Carevalo and Rosina Acolia, 11 Jun 1900 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:24SC-TKF:10 February 2018>); citing Marriage, Manhattan, New York, New York, United States, New York City Municipal Archives, New York; FHL microfilm 1,570,304.

¹⁷ Certificate of marriage, Manhattan Bureau of Vital Statistics, Number 11351, recorded 7 July 1900.

¹⁸ Manhattan Marriage Certificate # 20938.

¹⁹ 1910 US Census: Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, 5th Ward, ED 65, sheet 14A, lines 6-7 and 1930 US Census: Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, 8th Ward, block 320, ED 11-35, sheet 23A, lines 12-18.

²⁰ (*Trenton*)*Evening Times*, 5 January 1965, p. 4, column 3 [and] 2 May 1974, p. 4, column 2

²¹ *Trenton Evening Times*, 27 November 1926, p. 2, column 6

²² *Trenton Evening Times*, 5 June 1909, "Miss Metcalf Pioneer Kindergartner in Trenton," p. 2.

²³ Fitzgerald's Trenton and Mercer County Directory, 1903, p.524; (Fitzgerald Directory Company, 14 N. Warren St., Trenton, NJ); available at Trenton Public Library, Trenton, NJ.

²⁴ Declaration of Intention, Joseph Madelena; Mercer Co., NJ, Vol. 7, p. 105; available at NJ Archives, 185 W. State St., Trenton, NJ 08625; and 1910 US Census, Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, 7th Ward, 22 April 1910, p.13B, family 292, lines 92-97; LDS microfilm #T624, roll 897, ED 72.

²⁵ Veteran's Administration records, Bayonne, NJ, for Albert Matelena.

²⁶ 1905 NJ State Census: Trenton, Mercer County, 7th Ward, sheet 13A, families 266, 274 – 276, dwellings 255, 262 – 264, lines 3 – 9, 36 – 47, 6 June 1905.

²⁷ Fitzgerald's Trenton and Mercer County Directory, 1905, pp.84, 554; 1906, p.599; 1907, pp. 88,155,615; (Fitzgerald Directory Company, 14 N. Warren St., Trenton, NJ) available at Trenton Public Library, Trenton, NJ; and 1905 Census of the State of New Jersey; Trenton, Mercer County, 7th Ward, 3rd precinct, sheet 13A, family nos. 274, 275 and 276, dwelling nos. 262, 263 and 264, line nos. 36 to 47, 6 June 1905.

²⁸ Tax Assessment Document, City of Trenton, 421 Princeton Avenue, 3 August 1936; at Trenton Public Library, Academy St., Trenton, NJ.

²⁹ Fitzgerald's Trenton and Mercer County Directory, 1908, pp.63, 620; 1909, pp.94, 646; 1910, pp.109, 703; 1911, pp.93, 567;

1912, pp. 88, 207, 601; 1913, pp. 68, 88, 613; 1914, pp. 83, 99, 629; 1915, pp. 103, 666; 1916, pp. 104, 683; 1917, pp. 106, 737; 1918, pp. 106, 736; 1919, pp. 106, 615; 1920, pp. 110, 610; 1921, pp. 115, ?; 1922 pp. 118, 151, 614; 1923, pp. 119, 619; 1924 pp. 100, 215, 701; 1925, pp. 11, 648; (Fitzgerald Directory Company, 14 N. Warren St., Trenton, NJ); Trenton Public Library, Trenton, NJ.

³⁰ *Trenton Evening Times*. "Acolia-Sisti" (Trenton, NJ) 12 June 1911.

³¹ Tavola di San Giuseppe at the home of Giuseppe Immordino, Trenton, 1946. Rutgers Community Repository, The New Jersey Historical Society

³² *Trenton Evening Times*; "Cathedral School Honor Roll lists" Trenton, NJ; 6 March 1906 (Julia and Albert), 2 November 1906 (Julia), 5 December 1906 (Julia), 7 December 1906 (Julia and Albert), 8 February 1908 (Albert), 5 December 1908 (Julia), 2 April 1909 (John), 5 June 1909 (Albert), 7 February 1910 (Julia), 7 March 1910 (Albert and John), 4 April 1910 (Albert), 10 April 1911 (John), 12 June 1912 (John), 18 June 1913 (John), 10 May 1916 (John).

³³ Mercer County Special Docket, Volume V, page 306, 4 November 1912.

³⁴ Mercer County Deeds, Volume 373, page 533, 3 December 1914.

³⁵ 1915 New Jersey State Census: Trenton, Mercer Co, 7th Ward, sht 17A, fa. 390 - 391, dw . 348 - 349, Ins 33-41, 7 June 1915.

³⁶ 1930 US Census: Mercer Co, NJ, Trenton, 7th Ward, block 253, 8 April 1930, ED 11-29, sheet 7A, dwelling 123, family 131.

³⁷ *Trenton Sunday Times Advertiser*, 10 February 1957, part 3, p. 14, column 5

³⁸ Veteran's Administration records, Bayonne, NJ, for Albert Matelena.

³⁹ "Deaths and Funerals," *Trenton Evening Times*, 3 August 1925, p.2, col.6 [and] "Joseph Matelena," *Trenton Evening Times*, 4 August 1925, p.2, col. 7 and p.17, col.1

⁴⁰ 1930 US Census, Mercer Co, NJ, Trenton, 8th Ward, block 326, 2 April 1930, ED 11-32, sht 2A, dw 26, fa 28, lines 35-36.

⁴¹ *Trenton Evening Times*, 30 November 1928

⁴² Fitzgerald's Trenton and Mercer County Directory, 1926, p.667; 1927, p.658; 1928, p.670; (Fitzgerald Directory Company, 14 N. Warren St., Trenton, NJ); available at Trenton Public Library, Trenton, NJ.

⁴³ NJ Bell Telephone Directory, Summer 1930, p.45; available at Trenton Public Library, Trenton, NJ.

⁴⁴ Fitzgerald's Trenton and Mercer County Directory, 1935, pp.502, 1013; 1936, p.493; (Fitzgerald Directory Company, 14 N. Warren St., Trenton, NJ); available at Trenton Public Library, Trenton, NJ. Note in 1934 the cigar store was run by Max Rathouser (p.889) and in 1938 its address is given as 19 N. Warren St. and no mention of Mary is found (pp.19, 506) and the NJ Bell Telephone directory of 1936 also lists 19 N. Warren St. as the address (p.36)

⁴⁵ Letter from Trenton Police Department to New Jersey Bell Telephone, 1947 found as an exhibit in the Dorothy Matelena versus Trenton Chief of Police Dooling lawsuit.

⁴⁶ Fitzgerald's Trenton and Mercer County Directory, 1932, p. 537; 1933, pp. 524, 900; 1934, p. 889; 1935, pp. 728, 949, 1013; 1936, pp. 493, 965; and 1938, pp. 113, 1950. See note 16

⁴⁷ 1940 US Census: Mercer County, New Jersey, Trenton, 7th Ward, 4 April 1940, ED 27-50, sheet 61A, lines 33.

⁴⁸ Saint Mary's Cemetery, Sect. K-110B, Olden Avenue, Trenton, NJ.

⁴⁹ Mercer County Deeds, vol. 904, p.549, Mercer County Court House, So. Broad St., Trenton. [and] *Trenton Evening Times*, 31 May 1945, p. 12, col. 2

⁵⁰ Tax Assessment Document, City of Trenton, 421 Princeton Avenue, 3 August 1936; at Trenton Public Library, Academy St., Trenton, NJ.

⁵¹ Fitzgerald's Trenton and Mercer County Directory, 1948, p. 128 and 1955, p. 168. See note 16. Communication with Dawn Purcell-Musgrave, daughter of Ace's owner, The Trenton We Remember FaceBook group, 5 March 2018.

- ⁵² Information on children mostly obtained through conversations and correspondence with Tony DeSilva, Morrisville, Pa., Marie Nabinger, Trenton, NJ and John Matelena, Trenton, NJ. Information pertaining to Catherine Maddalena Acolia also obtained from the Applegate Home Page on the internet.
- ⁵³ Certificate of marriage, Manhattan Bureau of Vital Statistics, Number 20938, recorded 14 December 1900; and New York City Marriage Index, Manhattan, 1866-1937.
- ⁵⁴ Fitzgerald's Trenton and Mercer County Directory, 1905, and 1905 Census of the State of New Jersey, see note 19
- ⁵⁵ *Trenton Evening Times*, 29 January 1913, page 12.
- ⁵⁶ 1915 New Jersey State Census: Trenton, Mercer Co, 2nd pct, 11th Ward, sht 9B, fa. 222, dw. 200, line 73-78, 8 June 1915.
- ⁵⁷ *Trenton Evening Times*, 27 October 1915.
- ⁵⁸ 1920 US Census: Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, Vol. 79, ED 95, Sheet 2, Line 90.
- ⁵⁹ *Trenton Evening Times*, 31 December 1921, page 2.
- ⁶⁰ Fitzgerald's Trenton and Mercer County Directory, 1908 through 1925. See note 16
- ⁶¹ 1930 US Census: Mercer Co., NJ, Hamilton Township, ED 11-81, sheet 17B, lines 96 -100.
- ⁶² 1940 US Census: Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, ED 27-96, p 1B
- ⁶³ Mercer County Deeds, vol. 904, p.549. See note 32 .
- ⁶⁴ R.L. Polk & Co. Trenton, Mercer County, Parts of Ewing, Hamilton, and Lawrence Directory, 1948, p.754; 1952, 1954.
- ⁶⁵ *Trenton Evening Times*, 19 September 1962, p. B4, column 1
- ⁶⁶ 1930 US Census: Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, 10th Ward, block 385, ED 11-46, sht 16A, lines 97 – 100 and sht 4A, lines 38 – 43.
- ⁶⁷ 1940 US Census: Mercer Co., NJ, Hamilton Township, ED 11-29, p 12A. and R.L. Polk & Co. Trenton, Mercer County, Parts of Ewing, Hamilton, and Lawrence Directory, 1948, 1952, 1954-1956.
- ⁶⁸ 1940 US Census: Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, ED 27-87, sheet 7A.
- ⁶⁹ Petitions for Naturalization, Mercer County Clerk's Office, volume 21, page 140.
- ⁷⁰ Fitzgerald's Trenton and Mercer County Directory, 1908 through 1925. See note 16.
- ⁷¹ Mercer County Deeds, Volume 373, page 533, 3 December 1914. (gives details of 1912 purchase)
- ⁷² 1910 US Census (Free Schedule), Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, 7th Ward, ED 72, sheet 18B.
- ⁷³ Veteran's Administration records, Bayonne, NJ, for Albert Matelena.
- ⁷⁴ 1920 US Census (Free Schedule), Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, Vol. 78, ED 64, Sheet 1, Line 55.
- ⁷⁵ See note 43
- ⁷⁶ 1930 US Census, Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, 5th Ward, block 182, ED 11-20, sheet 18B, lines 77 – 79.
- ⁷⁷ Saint Mary's Cemetery, Section I, lot 87B, Olden Avenue, Trenton.
- ⁷⁸ Ida McKeown, information online at FamilySearch.org
- ⁷⁹ 1930 US Census, Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, 5th Ward, block 182, ED 11-20, sheet 17B, lines 93 – 98.
- ⁸⁰ "Becomes Bride at Church Wedding," *Trenton Sunday Times-Advertiser*, 29 Dec 1946, part 3, page 2, column 3.
- ⁸¹ *Trentonian* 15 June 2010
- ⁸² 1940 US Census, Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, 8th Ward, block 53, ED 27-59, sheet 7B, lines 42 – 49
- ⁸³ *Trenton Times*, 5 April 1978, p. B4, column 1

- ⁸⁴ *Trenton Times*, 6 June 1983, p. B5, column 2
- ⁸⁵ *Trenton Times*, 26 October 1959, p. 7, column 2
- ⁸⁶ *Trenton Sunday Times-Advertiser*, 13 October 1968, part 5, p. 5, columns 7-9.
- ⁸⁷ Mercer County Marriages, 1929, vol. 4, p. 174
- ⁸⁸ 1930 US Census, Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, 5th Ward, block 182, ED 11-20, sheet 18B, lines 74 – 76.
- ⁸⁹ 1940 US Census, Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, ED 27-49, p.1A; Roll: T627_2435.
- ⁹⁰ "Aid For Destitute Father Restored As Boy Is Found," *Trenton Times*, 8 January 1930, p. 1, column 6
- ⁹¹ 1940 US Census, Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, ED 27-137, p 8A.
- ⁹² 1940 US Census, Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, 8th Ward, ED 27-37, p 61A.
- ⁹³ *Trenton Sunday Times-Advertiser*, 9 March 1975, part 3. p. 4, columns 1, 2
- ⁹⁴ 1940 US Census, Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, 8th Ward, ED 27-37, p 61A.
- ⁹⁵ Marriage license of Sebasto and Acolia, 9 June 1938, NJ State Archives [and] Mercer County Deeds, vol. 904, p.549. See note 31.
- ⁹⁶ 1940 US Census, Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, ED 27-43, p 6B.
- ⁹⁷ Birth Certificate 0000228; and McKeown, Ida Acolia, e-mails August 2015 provide many details
- ⁹⁸ 1930 US Census: Mercer Co., NJ, Hopewell Township, ED 11-95, sheet 1B, lines 1-4.
- ⁹⁹ Registri dello Stato Civile di Piedimonte d'Alife (Caserta); Nascita, 1887, No. 68. FamilySearch.org citation: "Italia, Caserta, Santa Maria Capua Vetere, Stato Civile (Tribunale), 1866-1929," Piedimonte d'Alife > Morti, cittadinanze 1876 Nati, pubblicazioni, matrimoni, morti, cittadinanze 1877-1893 Nati 1894 > image 1893 of 3021; Tribunale di Santa Maria Capua Vetere (Santa Maria Capua Vetere Court, Santa Maria Capua Vetere) Film roll 1801411, DGS 7063123.
- ¹⁰⁰ "David Matelena Dead From Injuries On Rail," *Trenton Evening Times*, 5 May 1903, p.8, col.2, and death certificate. Our Lady of Lourdes Cemetery, letter to author dated 8 May 1997 states the only Matelena buried there is Josephine "6853, buried 12/2/95 GDP-52-F" – she was entombed, not buried. There are two Maddalena's there: Grace, buried 9/22/92 and Michael, buried 2/25/85 "2266, SJG-6-60" and one Acolia: Vittoria P. buried 1/16/91 "4986, SJG-15-60"
- ¹⁰¹ *Trenton Evening Times*. (Trenton, NJ) 4 December 1908.
- ¹⁰² Department of Defense, WW I Unofficial Service Records, State of New Jersey, National Army; for Frank V. Matelena, No. 2-960-313; NJ Archives, 185 W. State St., Trenton, NJ 08625
- ¹⁰³ 1930 US Census, Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, 7th Ward, block 269, ED 11-30, sheet 11A, lines 9 – 11.
- ¹⁰⁴ 1940 US Census, Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, ED 27-51, p 12B.
- ¹⁰⁵ "Rooms Ransacked, \$129 in Loot Taken," *Trenton Evening Times*, 22 December 1942, p. 8, col. 3.
- ¹⁰⁶ "Mrs. Madge Matelena," *Trenton Evening Times*, 2 August 1959, p. 14, col. 3
- ¹⁰⁷ "Joe's A Straight Shooter," *Trenton Sunday Times-Advertiser*, 27 April 1924, page 1, col 2.
- ¹⁰⁸ Trenton Transit, Terminal Cab Company, Employee Yearly Earnings Records, 1937 – 1945; available at Trenton Historical Society and their webpage at: <http://www.trentonhistory.org/Made/TerminalCabEmployees.html>
- ¹⁰⁹ "Miss Matelena To Wed Bridgeport Man," *Trenton Evening Times*, 24 July 1919, p. 12.
- ¹¹⁰ "Solemn Rites For Many Children," *Trenton Evening Times*, 1 June 1906, page 14.
- ¹¹¹ *Trenton Evening Times*, 29 January 1913, page 12.
- ¹¹² Fitzgerald's Trenton and Mercer County Directory, 1908 through 1925. See note 16

- ¹¹³ "Miss Matelena Weds," *Trenton Evening Times*, 2 September 1919, p. 12
- ¹¹⁴ *Trenton Evening Times*, 23 October 1940
- ¹¹⁵ 1930 US Census, Mercer Co., NJ, Trenton, 5th Ward, block 216, ED 11-25, sheet 10B, lines 51 – 54.
- ¹¹⁶ *Trenton Evening Times*, 8 December 1926
- ¹¹⁷ Birth Certificate of Umberto Giuseppe Maddalena, Certificate No. 7957; Municipal Archives and Records Retention Center, 31 Chambers Street, New York, NY 10007
- ¹¹⁸ *Trenton Evening Times*. "Many Children To Be Confirmed. Cathedral and Immaculate Conception Classes Ready For Church Rites." "Cathedral Confirmation." (Trenton, NJ) 6 June 1908.
- ¹¹⁹ Veteran's Administration records, Bayonne, NJ, for Albert Matelena.
- ¹²⁰ Fitzgerald's Trenton and Mercer County Directory, 1905 and 1905 Census of the State of New Jersey, see note 19
- ¹²¹ Jeff Nabinger, conversation with author, 23 April 2019.
- ¹²² Military Registration Card of Albert Matelena, No. 146, 29-3-33-A; Federal Archives and Records Center, 1557 St. Joseph Avenue, East Point, Ga. 30344.
- ¹²³ Department of Defense, WW I Unofficial Service Records, State of New Jersey, National Army; for Albert Joe Matelena, No.2-409-639; NJ Archives, 185 W. State St., Trenton, NJ 08625; and records of the Veteran's Administration, Bayonne, NJ.
- ¹²⁴ Veteran's Administration records, Bayonne, NJ, for Albert Matelena.
- ¹²⁵ Albert Gleaves, Vice-Admiral U.S. Navy, Commander of Convoy Operations, A History of the Transport Service (New York: George H. Dornan Company; 1921) p. 28 *et. seq.*
- ¹²⁶ Information on children mostly obtained through conversations and correspondence with Tony DeSilva, Morrisville, Pa., Marie Nabinger, Trenton, NJ and John Matelena, Trenton, NJ.
- ¹²⁷ Royal Navy Logbook, *HMS Virginian*, 17 – 31 May 1918. http://www.naval-history.net/OWShips-WW1-08-HMS_Virginian.htm
- ¹²⁸ George R. Morgan (Captain) Commander, Company "E" 312th Infantry 78th Division in France May 19th, 1918 to May 31st, 1919. (self published; 1919) p. 3 *et. seq.*
- ¹²⁹ Thomas F. Meehan, History of the Seventy-Eighth Division in the World War 1917-18-19 (Dodd, Mead and Company, NY; 1921)
- ¹³⁰ Benjamin Colonna, History of Company B, 311th Infantry, in the World War (Transcript Printing House, Freehold, NJ; 1922) pp. 11 – 16.
- ¹³¹ Ashby Williams (Lt. Col., 320th Infantry, Company E) Experiences of the Great War (Roanoke, VA, Stone Mountain Printing; 1919) p. 16 *et. seq.*
- ¹³² Arthur E. Hartzell, Meuse-Argonne Battle (AEF General HQ, 1919) p. 10 *et. seq.*
- ¹³³ Raymond L. Thompson, Captain, Regimental Operations and Intelligence Officer; A History of the Three Hundred Tenth Infantry 78th Division, (NY: 310th Association; 1919) p. 110.
- ¹³⁴ B.H. Allen, "*The Greatest Battle Never Told: The Meuse-Argonne Offensive, 1918*" 9 November 2015, original, unpublished historical research paper written for the historical research class of Porter Blakemore, Ph.D., professor, Department of History and American Studies, University of Mary Washington, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
- ¹³⁵ Barnard Eberlin (Captain), History of the 311th Infantry (78th Division) (Flavigny-sur-Ozérain, France; 1919).
- ¹³⁶ Joseph P.C. Roth, Sergeant, History of Company "E" 303d Engineers of the 78th Division (Rochester, NY: Joseph P. Smith Printers; 1919) p.126.
- ¹³⁷ *Op.Cit*, Merriman (fn 111)

- ¹³⁸ Antonin Guiulot, The American Camp at Allerey (1918 – 1919) "The American Hospital Centers" (1999) <http://net.lib.byu.edu/~rdh7/wwi/comment/Allerey/Allerey03e.html>
- ¹³⁹ "Count" Matelena Wounded in France" *The State Gazette*, 6 December 1918, p.3, Trenton, NJ; and "Five Local Boys Among Wounded. Badstenbner, Matalena, Radice, Poland and Keegan on Casualty List" *Trenton Evening Times*, 6 December 1918, p.2, Trenton, NJ.
- ¹⁴⁰ *The Sun* (NY), 22 May 1919, p. 7; *The Evening World* (NY), 22 May 1919, p. 1;
- ¹⁴¹ *The Sun* (NY), 23 May 1919, p. 5
- ¹⁴² *The Sun* (NY), 25 May 1919, p. 14; *New York Tribune*, 26 May 1919, p. 11; 30 May 1919, p. 13; *The Sun* (NY), 28 May 1919, p. 11
- ¹⁴³ Veteran's Administration records, Bayonne, NJ, for Albert Matelena.
- ¹⁴⁴ *Trenton Times*, "Trenton Winds Up Best Year In Its History," 1 January 1920; at: <http://trentonhistory.org/Index/Index1919.html>
- ¹⁴⁵ Statement of Service of Albert Matelena, No. 2-409-639; Military Personnel Records, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri 63132
- ¹⁴⁶ Notice appeared in the *Trenton Times* or the *True American*, 26 May 1919.
- ¹⁴⁷ Fitzgerald's Trenton and Mercer County Directory, 1905 and 1905 Census of the State of New Jersey, see note 19
- ¹⁴⁸ Robert E. Flynn, Sr., BPOE Lodge 105, letter to author, 29 January 1986.
- ¹⁴⁹ Birth certificate of Giovanni Maddalena, Certificate number 3605, 1901; Municipal Archives and Records Retention Center, 31 Chambers Street, New York, NY 10007.
- ¹⁵⁰ *Trenton Evening Times*. (Trenton, NJ) 3 April 1920.
- ¹⁵¹ Fitzgerald's Trenton and Mercer County Directory, 1926, p.667; 1927, p.658; 1928, p.670; (Fitzgerald Directory Company, 14 N. Warren St., Trenton, NJ); available at Trenton Public Library, Trenton, NJ; and Mercer County Deeds, vol. 1131, p.299, Mercer County Court House, So. Broad St., Trenton.
- ¹⁵² Mercer County Deeds, volume 1186, page 325, and volume 1254, page 487; Mercer County Court House, South Broad Street, Trenton.
- ¹⁵³ United States Patent Office, Patent 2,595,444, filed 12 April 1950, patented 8 April 1952.
- ¹⁵⁴ 1910 US Census, Hudson County, NJ, ED 52, Sheet 2B, line 100 and Sheet 3a, lines 1-7; 1915 NJ Census, Mercer County, Trenton, 1st Ward, 2nd Precinct, Sheet 11B, Lines 91-95; 1920 US Census, Mercer Co., NJ, ED 76, Sheet 9A, lines 38-42; 1930 US Census, Mercer Co., NJ, ED 11-35, Sheet 23B, lines 69-70; 1940 US Census, Mercer Co., NJ, ED 27-61, Sheet 3B, lines 47-53; "Mary Meschon Yaccarino" and Frank Yaccarino, Sr." Find-A-Grave.org.
- ¹⁵⁵ *The Times*, Obituaries (Trenton, NJ) 13 March 2003.
- ¹⁵⁶ John S. Merzbacher, Trenton's Foreign Colonies (Trenton: Press of Beers and Frey. 1908) pages 108-109.
- ¹⁵⁷ The Argus, 1939; yearbook of Trenton Junior High School Number 4.